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GERMANY'S PLIGHT

The domestic food conditions of Ger-
many must be very poor and very alarm-
ing to call for so drastic a prohibitive tariff
as that for 1904, which raises the duty on
imported meats, etc., from 50 to 300 per
cent., as proposed.

If the internal conditions of Germany
improve by the time it is contemplated to
put the exclusion tariff in force, there will
not be the same howl and demand, in
certain quarters for it. If these domestic
conditions in the Fatherland do not so im-
prove there is reason to believe that the
oppressed condition of the people will not
stand or permit the exclusion of the neces-
saries of life or of their importation at
far greater cost and expense to the people
of that country.

Tariffs do not breed live stock. They
could not encourage the replenishing of the
German herds under food conditions which
would call for a heavier killing of the
home herds.

With a proposed duty of nearly \$4 per
head on calves, \$6 per head on cows, \$2.40
per head on hogs and \$75 per ton on meat
coming into Germany, it can readily be
seen that there is a purely selfish specu-
lative move behind this tariff schedule,
and an ulterior concert purpose beyond.
After the pockets of those closely in in-
terest is satisfied and the temporary assist
to diplomacy has been played to the limit
we feel confident that this tariff will either
lapse or be very materially modified.

The German nation and its coadjutors
in the concert of action against American
commerce will some day learn that the
dire necessities of a people and the com-
mercial shrewdness of an industrial peo-
ple played together with a good deal of
real political diplomacy thrown in will
eventually counteract national feints and
make them appear valueless and shew to
even the conspirators.

We wonder if Germany or any other
continental nation ever contemplated the

effect of "commercial concert" between
this country and Great Britain, should
such a compact of blood and interest be
needed. We are a pretty strong card as a
lone hand in any play south or west of us.
When the wheel of fortune quits turning
our products will be on top.

DISEASED HIDES AND THE TARIFF

While the American tanners of foreign
hides are stirring up sentiment among
themselves for the repeal of the present
15 per cent. duty on hides it is interesting
to note the fact that the Agricultural De-
partment finds it necessary to interdict dis-
ease-carrying hides. It is also interesting
to note the fact that the inconsistent tan-
ners of foreign hides yelled themselves
hoarse in objecting to the reimportation,
free, of the hides from the backs of
hundreds of thousands American cattle
shipped abroad, and killed there. There
was a difference, you see, in foreign hides
and those from the backs of exported
American cattle were, seemingly, not need-
ed in the vats of American tanners. There
hangs the tale.

While the importers of foreign hides are
cementing their cry for free foreign hides
the Secretary of Agriculture has found the
diseases brought here in foreign hides so
malignant that he has to act against them.

It is a notorious fact most European,
Asiatic and South American cattle, except-
ing the government inspected ones slaugh-
tered in England, Sweden and Norway, are
afflicted with foot and mouth disease, an-
thrax and other cattle diseases. It is also
a notorious fact that foreigners do not dis-
infect or otherwise take care of their green
hides.

If the tanner of the diseased foreign
hides were to tell the plain, unvarnished
truth, he would say that he is amazed at
the extent to which anthrax and other
bovine ailments are communicated to
workmen who handle the foreign hide dur-
ing the course of marketing and tanning

this imported stock. But the laborer cuts no figure with the tanner. He is only an important atom around election time. At other times his hungry stomach and his shivering back alone are appealed to for submission in the argument.

The main trouble with the circular letter of the Department of Agriculture in directing the refusal of entry to foreign hides attended by a "consular certificate showing that they are dry salted, arsenic or lime cured or thoroughly disinfected according to the sulphur formula prescribed by the Treasury Department," is the technical disqualifications of the consul, his inability to examine all of the hides presented and his fear of getting in bad odor here and abroad with those who either influenced his appointment or can influence his removal, estop his advancement or even degrade his dignities and emolument. We have many instances to show that too much enterprise in the line of conscientious official duty has brought its troubles to the high spirited official. Dr. Stiles is a case in point. Consul-General Stowe, in South Africa, is another and Hon. Webster Davis, of the same quarter, is still another. There are others.

Let us be honest with the American beef steer and with our livestock interests. Our shoes and our leather are going abroad. Why hit our own cattle and the industries resting on them a whack at a time when Europe is also aiming blows at them? Even the "rebate" has gone too far. Stockmen need to watch.

RAVISHING THE RANGES

The live stock market is very strong. The big inflow of hogs and cattle is well sustained and the consumptive demand both absorbs the run and backs it to a surprising extent. This is indicative of a strong and healthful commercial condition. It also indicates that the consumptive trade is in a better condition to buy. This is not only true of our own trade, but of foreign trade as well. The tariff movements in Germany and in other parts of Europe is evidently based upon a return of prosperity there, and an increasing disposition on the part of the foreigners to buy. Otherwise the commercial disposition of the Continent would be to lower the tariff bars and allow the people to get as much as possible for their money. This would be especially true with the necessities of life. How far our industrial activity will carry us and what effect the cleaning up of the ranges to feed the hungry demand will have on our packing house trade in the near future remains to be

seen. We fancy, however, that the high price of feed stuffs and the inevitable shortage of abattoir stock in the near future will present the problem to be faced that will put both our ingenuity and our resources to the test. Other countries will have the same difficult question to answer with a less likelihood of answering it.

Marketing a glut of stuff is a harder proposition than feeding a hungry demand created by easier money and more of it. It simply means intense activity, and that is healthful.

CONTRABAND AGENTS LIABLE FOR DAMAGES

Justice Mathew, in the case of Mackie, Dunn & Co. vs. Donald Currie & Co., tried in London this month, has rendered a far reaching decision. This eminent English jurist allowed damages for food delayed by the Boer war because "the agents knew that the goods were liable to confiscation."

The goods in this case were consigned to Pretoria from New York on the British steamer Mashona, and was seized by the British warship Partridge.

As a principle of international law this will stir up a vast amount of litigation and cause a greater precaution on the part of agents and shippers in accepting contraband merchandise. It will also lift the rate of freight for such a class of goods. The decision of the learned English jurist seems to rest on sound law.

OILS AND FREIGHTS

Texas is a big oil factor whether viewed from the standpoint of cottonseed oil or petroleum. This State produces an average of 3,500,000,000 pounds of cottonseed and now presses from the seed used an estimated annual mill output of about 30,000,000 gallons of cottonseed oil. Just now this State looks like becoming the petroleum center of the world.

In view of the above facts it is a curious circumstance that the railroads have been induced to considerably lower the freight rates on Texas crude petroleum and not on cotton oil. The important fact that the former is used for fuel in many cotton oil mills and other factories does not alter the apparent favoritism.

OIL MILL SALES

The Southern Cotton Oil Co., and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. have purchased the following oil mills: Talbot County Oil Mill, Talbotton, Ga.; Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Company, Fayetteville, N. C., the mill at St. Matthews, S. C.

KOCH REPLIES TO LETTER

In reply to our request to Dr. Koch for a copy of his famous paper we have received the following:

Royal Prussian Institute for Infectious Disease.

Journal No. 1135, 01.

Berlin, August 15, 1901.

To The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

Sir:—I have the honor to reply respectfully to your letter of August 2, a. c. and to inform you that I have as yet not received any reprints of my lecture.

Respectfully,

KOCH.

GRASSER SEASON ON

The season for grass fed cattle is now on and shipments from the western ranges are being received at the packing house centers. Prices are about the same as at the opening last season, there being a small advance this year, however, as "compared with last year. Feed has been plentiful on all the ranges and sellers are satisfied with the ruling prices. The first large shipments received at Chicago were from Montana, but other States are now contributing their quota. During the grasser season cheaper beef will, of course, rule, the hand fed variety coming in to supercede it late in the year.

TARIFF IN HAITI

The State Department has received from Minister Powell, of Port au Prince, under date of August 1, 1901, an extract from the law enacted by the Chambers, granting special powers to the President of Haiti to increase the tariff on foreign goods, when circumstances shall require, to a maximum tariff which shall not exceed threefold that in force. Other duties classed under importation, notably tonnage dues, of the same origin, may be increased in the same proportion.

TAXES IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Consul Vall sends from Charlottetown, August 6, 1901, copy of a recent law, imposing a tax of \$100 on all "incorporated companies and associations whose principal office and organization is not within the province, doing business in the province, other than those previously enumerated." This applies, says the consul, to parties consigning goods to be sold on commission. The tax on commercial travelers is \$20.

TO BUY SOAP SUPPLIES

According to a report current at Kansas City, Western soap manufacturers are planning to form an association to buy their supplies, such as tallow, rosin, etc., at cheaper prices. This was the decision of a secret gathering of representatives of several large firms in and west of Chicago. No attempt, it is said, will be made to control the prices of these commodities. The names of the firms are not known at present.

ODD AND STRANGE MEAT STORIES

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS

(Specially written for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER from jottings in his note books made from personal observation during his years of study as a journalist and traveller in various parts of the globe)

V.

THE NATIVE DOG ROAST OF HAWAII

As the steamer pulled into Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, a few Hawaiians lolled about the dock on which a few bunches of bananas lay and cast their fragrance among the bags of sugar and locally grown spices which awaited transportation.

A trio of native musicians lazily sang Oahu airs to the accompaniment of sweetly tuned stringed instruments.

Everything was in keeping with indolent and tropical surroundings.

I had returned from the burning mountain of Killouea, on the Island of Hawaii and sat with curious throng who watched the berthing the semi-monthly boat from San Francisco.

Among the passengers who landed from the 'Frisco boat was the late Duke of Manchester, who was en route to Australia in the interest of a ranch and land grant railway syndicate which was seeking certain concessions from the Queensland government.

It was in the days of the late King Kalakaua, the greatest of the native kings of the Sandwich Islands, and one of the most progressive of his line, though a half breed Hawaiian, so a member of the cabinet was there to receive the titled Englishman.

My party and a friend had been invited to be the guests of His Majesty at a Hula-Hula and lauea, or native feast and dance to be tendered to distinguished visitors. This feast was to be a royal one, and, hence, of the highest order. We felt our improvised importance and therefore took a new interest in His Grace of Manchester, because the feast and dance of the natives was principally given in the Duke's honor.

The hula-hula and lauea possessed an intense interest for us from the simple fact that we had never seen one of these native functions except in the form of a couche-couche imitation by half breed ballet girls who had come down from San Francisco. We also had never seen the native Hawaiian sell or eat else than fish, at the famous Fish Market, and bananas, etc.

If the natives had ever been cannibals there was every reason to believe that this native feast and dance would not be a barbecue of human carcasses preceded by the ancient girations formerly affected by the indigenous tribes at their hereditary campfires and according to their legendary rites.

I had the first day after my arrival at Honolulu, discovered the fact that the King ate lamb and other meats just like any of my color or mortals did. The royal butcher served him and his household in the big palace that had, in recent years, supplanted the bark hungry which secluded the royal household for generations past.

To make the feast of the hula-hula more weird, impressive and picturesque it was

held at night, in the famous grove at the Hawaiian capital.

In the afternoon the guests of honor were driven to Pali, the singing mountain of Hawaii, where the sighs of the sea echoed and moaned in the crevices of the mountains and where a succession of human notes multiplied themselves into a sweet song by playing musically upon each other among the recesses of the rocks about the towering cliff over which Kamehameha drove 1,200 of the warriors of his mighty opponent in the struggle to the death for the throne.

All of these strange things and the mountain climb whetted our appetites for the feast which we were told was to follow.

It seemed to be a gastronomic trick of the natives of Hawaii to first please your sense and then leave your ravenous appetite, whetted by the exhilarating atmosphere and the surrounding enticements, to get hungrier and keener so that you could stuff yourself to the limit when the sumptuous opportunity was presented at the subsequent feast.

A native Hawaiian idea of a great meal is a repast at which the diner devours abnormal quantities of food which fill every iota of vacant space and distends the stomach to an uncomfortable degree.

Almost at twilight the hula fires are lighted and the guests of the King were treated to horseback riding by native girls. These equestriennes had a nudeness, a daring and a recklessness about their riding which paled the dash of the Amazon. The girls rode bareback and astride, with streamers of ribbons or long sashes fluttering from their bodies in the breezes. These added a picturesqueness to them which added zest to the life and pretty innocence of the native performance.

Then came the first dances. They introduced the initial stages of the dinner or feast, and lasted through most of it; kinder interluding the courses.

His Majesty, Kalakaua I., sat at the head of the festive board. His Grace, the late Duke of Manchester, sat at his side as the guest of honor. By a combination of coincidences I was placed at the side of the aged nobleman.

The courses proceeded with the interlocution of pleasant little talks and such pleasantries as are suggested by the surroundings. The time did not creep or sink. The semi-nude figures of the light toed native girls enlivened the scene with their graceful agility.

In due course we had reached and passed the chief item on the bill of fare. It was the special roast which was the King's royal favor and it served to denote his special honor to distinguished guests who sat at the feast board, over which His Majesty personally presided.

Turning to me, and in a low, soft voice the Duke of Manchester asked:

"Beg pardon, but do you happen to know the species of animal from which such delicious roasts are cut?"

I had, on a former occasion, eaten the same flesh, so answered:

"Yes, Your Grace."

"Pray, what animal is it? I should be delighted to know," he again asked.

"You have plenty of them in England," I replied, evasively.

"Oh, dear me. You don't mean to say so! I can't imagine what species it could be," he rejoined.

"Quite a common one, I assure you," I said.

"It can't be mutton, or beef, or veal, and it does not taste at all like venison. I am curious to know what else it could be," he queried with seeming intense interest.

"Roast dog," I answered, and watched the effect upon his squalling face.

The effect was disastrous. In a tone of semi-anger and distress he muttered, "I do not care to be trifled with, young man."

Noticing that the guest of honor had lost his interest in his dinner and that his visage was wreathed in a wry expression, I called the chief attendant of the King at the feast and said to him:

"Please tell His Majesty's guests of honor here what animal supplies the roast of royal favor."

The Duke's ear was pricked for the response.

"Hound," came the nauseating answer which he heard. He did not again turn his disturbed face to me.

Shortly after the feast was over the Duke of Manchester retired from us for a few minutes and upon his return looked relieved. Later he broached the subject again to me and commented upon the heathenish practices of native tribes. I reminded him that his prejudices controlled his appetite and clouded his judgment inasmuch as he previously found delight in the excellence of the meat of this royal dog roast.

The dogs for those special dinners of honor were carefully bred and as carefully fattened at the palace. They were only served on state occasions when a special compliment was to be paid to some distinguished visitor to the palace.

At ordinary meals and dinners mutton or other conventional viands and dishes were served. The King, having visited San Francisco so much, affected European dishes and manners to a considerable extent.

The hula-hula and lauea—native feast and dance—are now things of the past, but in other days, the roast of dog was at the royal events the chief culinary feature of them.

MEXICAN DUTY ON OLEOMARGARINE

Consul Canada, reports from Veracruz, July 27, 1901, that by a recent treasury decision, oleomargarine has been reclassified, and duty will now be collected under section 47 of the tariff, instead of section 689, which reduces the duties from 75 cents to 20 cents Mexican currency per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).

KOCH'S FAMOUS PAPER

REVISED AND EDITED BY PROF.
KOCH, BEFORE TRANSMISSION
BY CABLE

We have received through the special courtesy of the New York Journal the full text of the paper read by Prof. Robert Koch at the British Tuberculosis Congress held in London recently in which are his startling announcements in regard to bacilli of tuberculosis. That portion referring to bovine tuberculosis is as follows:

It has been demonstrated by thorough investigation that though hereditary tuberculosis was not absolutely non-existent it was nevertheless extremely rare, and we were at liberty in considering our practical measures to leave that form of origination entirely out of the account.

Another possibility of tubercular infection existed, it was generally assumed, in the transmission of germs of the disease from tubercular animals to man. This manner of infection was generally regarded nowadays as proved and so frequent that it was looked upon by not a few as the most important, and rigorous measures were demanded against it in this congress. The discussion of the danger with which tuberculosis of animals threatened man would play an important part now, as his investigation had led him to form an opinion deviating from that which was generally accepted. He begged their permission, in consideration of the great importance of this question, to discuss it a little more thoroughly. Genuine tuberculosis had hitherto been observed in almost all domestic animals, and most frequently in poultry and cattle.

Tuberculosis of poultry, however, differed so much from human tuberculosis that we might leave it out of account as a possible source of infection for man, so, strictly speaking, the only kind of animal tuberculosis remaining to be considered was tuberculosis of cattle, which if really transferred to man would indeed have frequent opportunities of infecting human beings through the drinking of milk and eating of the flesh of diseased animals.

Even in his first circumstantial publication on the etiology of tuberculosis he expressed himself regarding the identity of human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis with reserve. Proved facts which would have enabled him sharply to distinguish between these two forms of the disease were not then at his disposal, but sure proofs of their absolute identity were equally undiscoverable, and he therefore had left this question undecided. In order to decide it he had repeatedly resumed investigations relating to it, but so long as he experimented on small animals such as rabbits and guinea pigs he failed to arrive at any satisfactory result, though indications which rendered the difference of the two forms of tuberculosis probable were not wanting. Not until the complaisance of the Ministry of Agriculture enabled him to experiment on cattle, the only animals really suitable for these investigations, did he arrive at absolutely conclusive results. These experiments he had carried out during the last two years, along with Pro-

fessor Schultz, of the Veterinary College of Berlin.

He would tell them briefly some of the most important. A number of young cattle which had stood the tuberculin test, and might therefore be regarded as free from tuberculosis, were infected in various ways with pure cultures of tubercle bacilli taken from cases of human tuberculosis. Some of them got tubercular sputum of consumptive patients direct. In some cases tubercle bacilli or sputum were injected under the skin, in others into the peritoneal cavity, in others in the jugular vein. Six animals were fed with tubercular sputum almost daily for seven or eight months. Four repeatedly inhaled great quantities of bacilli which were distributed in water and spattered with it in the form of spray. None of these cattle, and there were nineteen of them, showed any symptoms of the disease and they gained considerably in weight.

From six to eight months after the beginning of the experiments they were killed, and in their internal organs not a trace of tuberculosis was found.

The result was utterly different, however, when the same experiment was made on cattle free from tuberculosis with tubercle bacilli that came from the lungs of animals suffering from bovine tuberculosis. After the incubation period of about a week the severest tubercular disorders of the internal organs broke out in all the infected animals. After death extensive tubercular infiltrations were found at the place where injections had been made and in neighboring lymphatic glands, and also far advanced alterations of the internal organs, especially the lungs and spleen. The difference between human and bovine tuberculosis appeared not less strikingly in similar experiments with asses, sheep and goats, into whose vascular systems the two kinds of tubercle bacilli were injected. These experiments were not the only ones that have led to this result.

If one studies older literature on the subject and collated reports of numerous experiments made in former times by Chanveau, Gunther and Harms, Bollinger and others who fed calves, swine and goats with tubercular material, one found animals that were fed with milk and pieces of lungs of tubercular cattle always fell ill of tuberculosis, whereas those that received human material with their food did not. Considering all the facts, he felt justified in maintaining human tuberculosis differed from bovine, and could not be transmitted to cattle.

It seemed to him very desirable, however, that these experiments should be repeated elsewhere in order that all doubt as to correctness of his assertion might be removed. He wished only to do so, and owing to the great importance of this matter the German Government had appointed a commission to make further inquiries into the subject.

Now, how was it with the susceptibility of man to bovine tuberculosis? This question was far more important to us than that of the susceptibility of cattle to human tuberculosis. Highly important as it was,

it was impossible to give this question a direct answer because, of course, experimental investigation of it with human beings was out of the question.

Indirectly, however, we could try to approach it. It was well known that milk and butter consumed in great cities very often contained large quantities of the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis in living condition, as numerous infection experiments with such dairy products on animals had proved.

Most of the inhabitants of such cities consumed such living and perfectly virulent bacilli of bovine tuberculosis and unintentionally carried out the experiment which we were not at liberty to make. If the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis were able to infect human beings many cases of tuberculosis caused by the consumption of aliment containing tubercle bacilli could not help but occur among the inhabitants of great cities, especially children.

Most medical men believe this was actually the case. In reality, however, it was not so. That a case of tuberculosis had been caused by aliment could be assumed with certainty only when the intestines suffered first, i. e., when so called primary tuberculosis of the intestines was found, but such cases were extremely rare. Among the many cases of tuberculosis examined after death he himself remembered having seen primary tuberculosis of the intestines only twice among the great post mortem material of the Charite Hospital in Berlin.

Ten cases of primary tuberculosis of the intestines occurred in five years among 933 cases of tuberculosis in children at Emperor and Empress Fredericks Hospital for Children. Baginsky never found tuberculosis of the intestines without a simultaneous affection of the lungs and bronchial glands. Among 3,104 post mortem examinations of tubercular children Bledert observed only sixteen cases of primary tuberculosis of intestine. He could cite from the literature of the subject many more statistics of the same kind, all indubitably showing that primary tuberculosis of the intestines, especially among children, was a comparatively rare disease, and of these few cases that had been enumerated it was by no means certain they were due to infection by bovine tuberculosis. It was just as likely that they were caused by widely propagated bacilli of human tuberculosis which might have got into the digestive canal in some way or other—for instance, by swallowing saliva.

Hitherto nobody could decide with certainty in such cases whether tuberculosis of the intestine was of human or of animal origin. Now, however, we could diagnose them.

All that was necessary was to cultivate in pure material tubercle bacilli found in tubercular material and to ascertain whether they belonged to bovine tuberculosis by inoculating cattle with them. For this purpose he recommended a subcutaneous injection which yielded quiet, especially characteristic and convincing results. For half a year past he had occupied himself with such investigations, but owing to the rareness of the disease in question the number of cases he had been able to investigate was but small.

What had hitherto resulted from this investigation did not speak for the assumption that bovine tuberculosis occurred in man, though the important question whether man was susceptible to bovine tuberculosis at all was not yet absolutely decided, and would not admit of absolute decision to-day or to-morrow. One was nevertheless already at liberty to say that if such susceptibility really existed, infection of human beings was but a very rare occurrence. He should estimate extent of infection by milk and flesh of tubercular cattle and butter made of their milk as hardly greater than that of hereditary transmission, and he therefore did not deem it advisable to take any measures against it.

FALLACIES OF DR. KOCHS NEW THEORY

By Prof. Rudolf Nichow.

The "New York Journal" of Sunday publishes the following special communication from Berlin on the new Koch tuberculosis theory announced at the recent International Tuberculosis Congress held in London, England:

The assertion by Dr. Robert Koch that meat and milk from tuberculous cattle may be consumed without detriment to health has provoked a storm of contradictions, and well it might. As for my personal opinion, I indorse without hesitation the great Lister's views.

Before considering the matter at all from the pathological standpoint, it should be pointed out that the experiments on the human body alleged to have led to this so-called discovery were both insufficient and non-conclusive. Until the last possibilities of the experimental trials are exhausted, it will be well to fight shy of dealers selling milk of consumptive cows and of butchers offering diseased carcasses for sale.

I have investigated the preparations of Professor Koch, and agree with him that the animals he inoculated with tuberculosis bacilli taken from human consumptives withstood the test. They were not made consumptive by the human bacilli, that is, they did not become stricken with cattle consumption. At least, the disease, if they had it, did not manifest itself in the usual form.

But who ever supposed that the form of consumption to which human beings are subject and cattle consumption were one and the same thing?

The fact (or alleged fact) that human consumption bacilli failed to produce cattle consumption led Doctor Koch to assume the opposite, namely, that the bacilli of cattle consumption, introduced into the human body, would likewise fail to take root, viz., produce tuberculosis. But whether or not this supposition is true no living man can tell to-day.

It takes decades of patient investigation

to settle such a point. My personal opinion is that Doctor Koch erred in excluding evidence tending to show that consumption was transferred to human beings again and again by food and drink emanating from afflicted cattle.

Like me, my colleagues, the physicians of four great city hospitals, the Charite, are aware that such cases have come under medical notice from time to time.

I distinctly remember several cases of tuberculosis, attended by peritoneal inflammation, showing all the symptoms of cattle consumption that may possibly have been acquired by milk or meat from diseased cows. However, we did not rush to conclusions we merely gathered all possible material appertaining to the different cases and continued our theoretical investigations.

I may say that, up to now, they failed to disagree with the practical experiences noted. We still believe that the persons referred to suffered from a form of cattle consumption drunk in with their milk or consumed with their roast.

For the above reason I think Doctor Koch will be forced sooner or later to recall what he styles his discovery and to admit that it is dangerous to life and health to patronize dealers in diseased milk and meat.

I agree with Koch only in so far as it seems to be settled that human consumption cannot be transferred to cattle, and that human consumption and cattle consumption are two different diseases.

The latter view I have upheld for many years, against Doctor Koch and his supporters, who until now treated it with studied contempt. While glad that Doctor Koch has at last come around to my idea, I cannot suppress some astonishment at the same time that he failed for so many years to recognize the true identity of the various diseases.

Strictly speaking, tuberculosis is a pathological process due to the presence and

growth in the tissues of the tubercle bacillus of a small, fine, short rod varying in length from a quarter to half the diameter of a blood corpuscle.

About the nature of the tubercle, aside from its outward form, medical men differ. Some have called lupus a disease akin to consumption, some going still further, saw consumption in every anatomical wart on the human body, because once or twice such warts were found to be pregnant with bacilli. All this uncertainty has to stop. The bacillus must not necessarily be taken as an evidence of the presence of consumption. The term tubercle should be applied only to organic formations grown in the body and consisting of parts of the body where found.

This latter view shall guide me in my investigation of the latest Koch discovery which I will conduct as one of the government commissioners. If experiments made under my own eyes prove that we eat and drink less dangerous bacilli in our milk and beef than supposed, so much the better.

For my part, I have always thought too much fuss was made over these dangers, and I assure you I never bridled my appetite for milk or meat because of the possibility that there might be a bacillus in what I consumed.

At the same time I desire to express the opinion that a bacillus accidentally swallowed does not amount to much. It is the quantity that counts in the human body, not, however, with bacteriologists, it seems. These gentlemen should make it their business to find out how large a quantity of poisonous bacilli we can stand and how many of these pests one may swallow without evil consequences.

We always hear of the typhus bacillus or the cholera bacillus, just as if one of a kind were sufficient to product the untold millions that strangle and kill human beings.

I am moved to say to physicians, Don't talk too much, and, above all, don't let the cat out of the bag until you have really bagged something. It behooves us all to be more cautious, and to begin with I will see to it that at the forthcoming investigation into the Koch discovery the anatomical and the bacteriological tubercle are treated as separate beings.

The W. J. Wilcox

Established 1862

Lard and Refining Co.

REFINERS OF THE CELEBRATED

27 & 29 BEAVER
STREET,
NEW YORK

Wilcox and Globe Brand of

PURE REFINED LARD.

O UR READERS

As an advertising medium The National Provisioner gives satisfaction to its patrons. The reason is that it reaches a large number of business classes with news and information every week which is interesting to its readers and vital to their business. Here are some of the lines of trade it reaches :

PORK AND BEEF PACKING HOUSES;	RETAIL MEAT MARKETS;
SLAUGHTER HOUSES;	SAUSAGE FACTORIES;
CANNING FACTORIES;	RETAIL GROCERIES;
GLUE FACTORIES;	BUTTERINE FACTORIES;
FELT AND CURLED HAIR FACTORIES;	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS;
TANNERIES;	DAIRIES;
LARD REFINERIES;	CITY AND COUNTRY CLUBS;
OLEO, TALLOW AND GREASE RE-	DELICATESSEN STORES;
DERING PLANTS;	SPICE MANUFACTORIES;
GUT AND CASING MANUFACTORIES;	GOVERNMENT COMMISSARIES;
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SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES;	RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT COMMIS-
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EXTRACT PLANTS;	MUNICIPAL STORES;
COTTON OIL MILLS;	COMMISSION HOUSES (DOMESTIC AND
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SUGAR REFINERIES;	PERS;
SALT WORKS;	LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS;
LIVE STOCK BREEDERS AND RAIS-	LIVE STOCK EXCHANGES;
ERS. FEEDERS OF ABATTOIRS'	POULTRY, GAME AND FISH SHIPPERS
STOCK;	AND DEALERS;
WOOL PULLING ESTABLISHMENTS;	HOME AND FOREIGN BROKERS;
HIDE AND SKIN DEALERS;	ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY
WHOLESALE PROVISION HOUSES;	MAKERS;
WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSES;	FACTORY APPLIANCE MANUFACTURERS;
PROVISION & LARD EXPORT HOUSES;	PACKINGHOUSE MACHINERY MAKERS.
WHOLESALE MEAT MARKETS;	

It circulates in every country on the globe. It is the organ of and the accepted authority in the meat and provision, packing and allied industries in the United States. It is subscribed for by the purchasing departments of nearly every government in the world; and is on file in every permanent commercial exposition and museum. It is a business necessity. It is universally respected. It has an exclusive circulation not covered by general advertising. These are some of the reasons why The National Provisioner is considered a high-class advertising medium.

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Annum

FREE IMPORTS INTO YUCATAN

Consul Canada writes from Veracruz, July 26, 1901, that the government of Mexico has issued a decree exempting from the payment of customs and additional duties, as well as from port dues and the 7 per cent. interior or stamp tax, for one year from July 1, 1901, certain articles imported through Chetumal, on the east coast of the State of Yucatan. Merchandise imported in accordance with this decree can not be sent beyond the limits of a certain zone, which are to be determined by the officer in command of the troops operating in the surrounding country.

In the following list of the articles, the accompanying numbers indicating the section of the tariff of 1891 in which they are included:

- (4) Hogs and young pigs.
- (5) Neat cattle and their young.
- (6) Goats and sheep.
- (9) Sucklings of the stock specified.
- (10) Fresh beef, mutton, pork and fowls.
- (11) Fresh fish, even when preserved in ice.
- (12) Smoked or salted meats.
- (13) Salt, smoked, dried or pickled fish and shellfish.
- (41) Sausages of all kinds and ham in salt.
- (42) Preserved meats, fish, oysters, lobsters, etc.
- (46) Hog's lard.
- (47) Butter.
- (49) Cheese of all kinds.
- (64) Cod-liver oil.
- (168) Olive oil in jars or in tin cans.
- (169) Olive oil in glass bottles.
- (666) Liquid or concrete ammonia.
- (675) Capsules, pearls, globules, lozenges, granules, pills and medical comfits, and the empty capsules of gelatin or wafers.
- (676) Carbonate and bicarbonate of potash or soda.
- (678) Common or photographic collodion of any formula.
- (680) Chloral.
- (682) Chloroform.
- (689) Medicinal drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products not specified.
- (701) Morphine.
- (706) Pepsin.
- (707) Permanganate of potash.
- (712) Common or table salt.
- (800) Steam engines and their extra pieces.

(801) Machinery and apparatus for any kind of use or object, and their loose parts, when not arranged to be moved by crank, pedal or lever.

(802) Machinery and apparatus and their loose parts for industry, agriculture, mining, and the arts, when arranged to be moved by cranks, pedal or lever.

AN IMPORTANT ANTI-TRUST LAW SUIT

As regards the legal status of a so-called "trust's" claims on the rights of a debtor sued by it there has been no final decision. In an important suit now pending in an Ohio court the claim is made by the plaintiff corporation that "no resort can be had to the Anti-Trust law by the defendant creditor." This is the point at issue as the debt is admitted. In regard to this suit a dispatch says:

Recently the American Hide and Leather Company sued Otto G. Schauweker and others, who own a local business, for something over \$300 claimed due on account for goods sold. Subsequently the defendants came into court with an answer and cross-petition in which they set forth, among other things, that the plaintiffs composed a "tannery trust." Under the anti-trust laws of the State, Schauweker and others attempted to knock the trust out of court and collect a judgment for \$3,000 penalty for violation of the anti-trust laws.

Now comes the American Hide and Leather Company with a motion and demurrer to the answer and cross-petition. They claim that the Ohio anti-trust law "does not authorize the pleading of the illegality of the combination as a defense, and even if the statute did so provide, we think without question such a provision would be invalid as depriving a party of his property without due process of law. Even though a combination may be illegal, a party who voluntarily purchases goods at an agreed price from the combination and converts the goods to his own use cannot set up the illegality of the combination in defense to an action to recover the price. The mere fact that a plaintiff is a member of a trust or combination created for an illegal purpose does not prevent him in law from selling goods and recovering the price or value thereof. Such sale of goods is not connected in any manner

NEW YORK & PORTO RICO**STEAMSHIP COMPANY,***(Under Government Mail Contract.)***Three Sailings Every Month****BETWEEN****NEW YORK and SAN JUAN, ARECIBO, MAYAGUEZ and PONCE, PORTO RICO**

A monthly service has been established between NEW ORLEANS, LA., and SAN JUAN, PONCE and MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO. For particulars, apply to

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S. S. CO..

No. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS**500 Times Sweeter than Sugar***Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country**Samples and information upon request.***A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 122 Pearl St., New York.***Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila.,**Providence, Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.*

CONSIGNMENTS of Fresh and Pickled Pork Cuts disposed of quickly at top prices.

Pork Loins, Tenderloins, Trimmings, Spare Ribs, Hocks, Etc.

HENRY J. SEITER, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

with the illegal character of the trust or combination. Nor is it unlawful for a combination to provide for a system of rebates in order to hold their customers."

The purpose of filing the new papers in the case is to demur the trust part of the allegations out of court. The American Hide and Leather Company does not admit that it is a trust, but for the purpose of the motion and demurrer, assumes that it is.

DOLD TO REBUILD

The Jacob Dold Packing Company has decided to rebuild its Wichita plant. When the decision was announced at Wichita, whistles were blown and bells rung, so glad were the people of the city that they were not to lose this big aid to their commercial prosperity.

Good Hog Sale

Alonzo Davenport, of Dublin, Ind., recently sold 295 hogs to a Dayton, O., firm for \$4,675. It was the largest sale of its kind ever made in Wayne county, Ind.

Manufacturing Sites on St. Clair River

Unequaled Rail and Water Transportation to both**Eastern and Western Markets.****LOW TAXATION.****Manufacturers contemplating a change of location will do well to correspond with us.****South Port Huron Improvement Company, Port Huron, Mich.**

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions

The steady advance in the prices of hogs, which has brought them to a better selling basis than in years, has moderately affected the values of the products, which are higher for the day. The packers are anxious to secure the hogs on the large consumption of the products and their moderate stocks; besides the receipts of the swine are falling off.

Corn Oil

Weak in decline in linseed oil; 5% bid, 6 asked.

Oleo Stearine

Firm; offered at 10; sale of two carloads in Philadelphia, 9%.

Cottonseed Oil

Very strong; steady export demand for late October and early November deliveries at 36½ for prime yellow in New York. All October held here at 37½, and 37 bid. Crude at southeast mills at 30 bid for October and early November. The late huge decline in the prices of linseed oil in this country based upon the anticipated large flax seed crops does not affect cotton oil, as Europe is steady on linseed. Yesterday 1,500 brls. were shipped to the west.

Tallow

Very strong; materially higher; city hhds. quoted at 5½; sales of 50 or 100 hhds. on pt., believed to be at 5½, although nothing definite known. Weekly contract deliveries of 200 hhds. city, to home trade, went in yesterday (Thursday), but the price does not as yet transpire; it is rumored at 5½ tierces. Sales 300 tcs., 5%; 150 tcs., 5-7-16, and 300 tcs., 5½, closing, 5½.

LATE TRADE GLEANINGS

The Schlosser Leather Co., Gamble, Tenn., will increase capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The Imperial Guano Co., Norfolk, Va., is extending fertilizer plant.

LATE ICE NOTES

The Sheffield Brewery, Sheffield, Ala., will add ice and cold storage plant.

L. I. McDougle, Oxford, Md., will erect ice factory.

The Beaumont Ice, Light and Refrigerating Co., Beaumont, Tex., will build plant.

The Business Men's Association, Newport News, Va., will organize refrigerating company.

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET

(Special to The National Provisioner)

Dallas, Tex., August 24.

The oil market closes this week fairly active with sales at 30c. for August and first half of September, 28½c. to 29c. for October and 28c. for November delivery. Meal and cake \$22.00 f. o. b. Galveston. Linters 2½c. to 2¼c. Cotton seed \$11.00 to \$12.00 f. o. b. stations.

We are having a great many inquiries about the cotton crop of Texas, to which is quoted the report of the Dallas News of the 15th inst., showing an estimated shortage in this year's crop on August 10, of 24 per cent. as compared with crop of 1900-1901, this based on reports received from nearly 400 correspondents in every part of the State. Since that report was published we have had some rains, mostly showers, over a good portion of the State. From reports these rains have come too late to be of benefit to the cotton crop; in fact, where they have been having good

USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

rains complaints of injury to the crop are heard, causing too much shedding of the squares and young boles, and in some instances boll worms are doing some damage.

The Dallas News report is about correct and as to the oft-quoted "top crop," late fall, etc., they depend so largely on the great "if" they are hardly worth considering at all.

Another report says: As September draws near there is more inclination on the part of the mills to trade, and considerable business has been done, during the past week. Offerings are not yet, by any means, free, either in oil or meal, and values have been well maintained. The week closes with prime crude firm at 30 cents for September, 28½ cents to 29 cents for October, 28 cents to 28½ cents for October-November-December, and a few sales of early October at 29½ cents.

Buyers are not generally bidding these prices, and many of them insist that they cannot do business, at a profit, at these values, but as offerings have not been very heavy, there has been no difficulty in placing the oil that has come on the market, at quotations named.

Meal and cake are in good demand at \$22.00 f. o. b. Galveston, for September and three months following, and indications are that about this value will be maintained, as long as offerings continue limited.

Crop conditions have not improved during the past ten days. In fact, indications are that the crop has suffered materially in Central and North Central Texas since August 10, and it will take favorable conditions from now on, for Texas and the territories, to make the yield promised on that date.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

AUGUST 24.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	1,700	1,500
Kansas City	1,000	4,000	...
Omaha	200	6,000	...
St. Louis	250	1,500	250
AUGUST 26.			
Chicago	24,000	32,000	20,000
Kansas City	10,000	4,000	4,000
Omaha	5,000	4,200	5,000
St. Louis	3,000	2,500	1,500
AUGUST 28.			
Chicago	16,500	26,000	17,000
Kansas City	12,500	7,000	3,000
Omaha	2,500	6,300	5,800
St. Louis	3,500	5,000	2,500
AUGUST 29.			
Chicago	10,000	23,000	18,000
Kansas City	8,000	8,000	2,000
Omaha	1,900	3,500	1,500
St. Louis	4,000	6,000	2,500
AUGUST 30.			
Chicago	2,500	16,000	5,000
Kansas City	5,000	7,000	1,000
Omaha	1,300	6,000	500
St. Louis	2,000	3,500	700

ST. LOUIS SOAP

Speaking of St. Louis as a soap center, a local paper says: St. Louis is one of the foremost cities in America in the making of soap. We have a great many local factories, which make excellent soap of all kinds, and they do a large business in St. Louis and the adjacent territory. St. Louis also has a branch factory of a company which is the largest soap manufacturer in the world. The same house is the largest lard manufacturer in the world, and leads the country in the production of a substitute for lard, made out of cottonseed oil. The company supplies the South and Southwest with their goods, and the amount of soap and lard distributed from St. Louis and manufactured by them here is perfectly enormous, the total output amounting to many millions of pounds. The soap industry of St. Louis gives employment to more than a thousand men, who are employed in the many factories, and to a large number of men as traveling salesmen. The soaps made here run through all grades, from the common bar variety to the finest toilet article.

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TRADE GLEANINGS

Swift & Company are enlarging their Des Moines, Ia., plant.

The Agar Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia., will increase capacity of plant.

The Jacob Dold Packing Co. has officially decided to rebuild the Wichita plant.

The C. A. Pearsall Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia., contemplates the erection of a soap plant.

Employees of the Crescent City Stock Yards and Slaughter House Co., New Orleans, La., are on strike.

The Trinity Leather Co., Peabody, Mass., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated by Frederick G. Weston and others.

Kirk B. Armour, vice-president of Armour & Co., is much recovered from his recent indisposition.

The F. M. Davis Soap Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by E. M. Davis, I. M. Davis and J. A. Simmons.

The William C. Newport Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has purchased a plant at Riverside, Del., and will convert to fertilizer factory.

The International Salt Co., capital \$125,000, has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., by Frank H. Lord, 72 East Thirty-fourth street, New York, and others.

The Ohio Packing Co., Lima City, O., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated by J. J. Coon, A. E. Royce, A. W. Boardman, J. T. Merrill and W. W. Cummings.

A company is being organized in Milwaukee, Wis., to build a large tannery. Among those interested are Charles F. Pfister, F. G. Bigelow, F. C. Vogel and H. C. Payne.

(Late Trade Gleanings, page 18)

SALT COMBINE FORMING

The first actual step toward the formation of an international salt combine was taken last week in Trenton, when papers were filed incorporating the International Salt Company with a capital stock of \$125,000. At the offices of the National Salt Company, which will be the nucleus of the combine, it was said that the capital stock would be increased to \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000, although the organizers had not arrived at any definite conclusion as to the exact amount. The present capital is merely sufficient to guarantee the preservation of the title. Among the companies that will be absorbed are the following: National Salt Company, Canadian Salt Company, Retsof Mining Company, Avery Salt Manufacturing Company and American Salt Company.

Archibald S. White, president of the National Salt Company, said that the International Salt Company was still in an early stage of development, and that he was not in a position to give out a statement of its plans at this time. He acknowledged, however, that there would be a bond issue in connection with the formation of the new concern, but declined to say whether or not the British Salt Union would be included in the combination.

"You can say, however," said he, "that the International Salt Company, as its

name implies, is international in character."

The National Salt Company, which will be used as the basis of consolidation, was formed in March, 1899. At the time of its organization it acquired by purchase ninety per cent. of the salt producing plants of the State of New York. Shortly afterward the company purchased salt producing plants in the States of Ohio and Michigan, and acquired by contract the salt produced by other plants in those States. In January, 1900, the company purchased salt properties in Kansas and Texas.

The National Salt Company is understood to have a capacity of eight or nine million barrels of salt a year, and at the time of its organization this amount represented ninety per cent. of the yearly production of evaporated salt in the United States.

It was said that many independent salt companies have been formed since the organization of the combine, and this served to hasten the formation of an international company. The capital stock of the National Salt Company is \$12,000,000 divided into \$5,000,000 preferred and \$7,000,000 common. The preferred pays interest at the rate of seven per cent.

The object of the international company, it is said, is to absorb all the important independent concerns in this country and Canada.

MASSACHUSETTS FOOD LAW

Following is the new Massachusetts law relative to the sale of articles of food and drink which contain antiseptic or preservative substances:

Section 1. Every article sold as an article or ingredient of food or drink that contains antiseptic or preservative substance, except common table, salt, saltpeter, cane sugar, alcohol, vinegar, spices and in smoked food the natural products of the smoking process, shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of chapter three hundred and forty-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, unless every package of such article sold or offered for sale bears a label on which are clearly indicated the presence and the percentage of every such antiseptic or preservative substance.

Section 2. The foregoing provision shall not apply to such portions of suitable preservative substances as are employed as a surface application for preserving dried fish or meat, or to such preservative substances as exist in animal or vegetable tissues as a natural component thereof, but shall apply to additional quantities.

Section 3. This act shall be construed as in addition to and not superseding or annulling any of the provisions of existing laws.

Section 4. Within sixty days after the passage of this act the state board of health shall take such measures as the board may deem sufficient to make the provisions of the act known to the persons who may be affected thereby.

Section 5. Goods held in stock by retail dealers prior to the date of taking effect of this act, if proved to have been so held, shall be exempt therefrom during the first year of the operation of this act.

Section 6. Section four of this act shall take effect upon its passage, and the remainder of the act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and two.

BIG CATTLE COMPANY

A company which will do wonders toward promoting the cattle raising industry of South Dakota has just been organized by some of the leading business men of Centerville, S. D., and Modale, Iowa. The Western Land and Cattle Company is the name of the new concern, whose official headquarters will be at Centerville. The officers are: President, F. H. Ludwig; vice-president, H. W. Waterman; treasurer, G. E. Townsend; secretary, G. W. Armagost. The capital of the company is \$5,000,000. It is the purpose of the promoters to lease and purchase ranch lands, which will be stocked with cattle. Howard Barton, an experienced cattleman, has been selected for the place of general ranch manager.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending August 24, 1901:

	Week August 24, 1901.	Week August 25, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1900, to August 24, 1901
PORK, BBLs.			
U. Kingdom....	1,808	1,398	51,287
Continental.....	393	732	22,442
S. & C. Am.....	247	1,054	18,660
West Indies....	2,024	2,410	71,647
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies....	236	283	5,972
Other countries	37	....	1,363
Totals.....	4,835	5,842	171,371

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
U. Kingdom....	10,557,060	15,371,427	588,290,388
Continental.....	1,362,549	2,561,637	78,554,007
S. & C. Am.....	71,050	61,275	5,129,811
West Indies....	127,275	131,175	9,511,008
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies....	3,675	21,400	36,550
Other countries	3,000	1,600	982,850
Totals.....	12,124,639	18,184,764	322,504,704

LARD, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom....	2,804,974	4,502,690	247,016,441
Continental.....	5,497,202	6,888,247	219,141,283
S. & C. Amer....	460,525	281,210	18,406,580
West Indies....	478,340	617,930	21,844,362
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies....	17,920	320	101,228
Other countries	94,510	....	2,321,798
Totals.....	9,353,471	12,290,426	508,894,695

Recapitulation of Week's Exports.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,758	5,177,925	5,291,500
Boston.....	600	1,821,225	224,710
Portland, Me....	100	821,100	....
Philadelphia....	700	821,100	235,300
Baltimore.....	330	117,330	1,687,450
Norfolk.....	....	....	....
New Orleans....	....	....	907,914
Montreal.....	122	17,050	9,955
St. John, N. B..	225	3,353,900	896,612
Totals.....	4,835	12,124,639	9,303,471

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1900 to August 24, 1901	Nov. 1, 1899 to August 25, 1900	Decrease
Pork pounds.....	34,274,200	39,833,200	5,559,000
Hams and bacon, pounds.....	622,504,704	679,241,196	....
Lard pounds....	508,894,695	525,082,467	16,238,772

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

LINSEED OIL IN SOAP MAKING

Linseed oil is not much used in the United States in the manufacture of soap. It is very often employed in Europe, particularly in England and Germany, where at times it is so low in price as to be the cheapest oil to use. In combination with other fats, it is well adapted for various kinds of soap, particularly in the manufacture of soft soaps with caustic potash, and, if properly used, gives fairly satisfactory results. In the following from the *Oil and Colourman's Journal*, a few of the methods used in making linseed oil soaps will be described.

Generally, linseed oil, together with palm oil or tallow, will give a good hard soap, but care must be taken to properly adjust the proportion of lye used. A caustic soda containing from 25 to 30 per cent. soda would be of the proper strength for direct boiling.

A pale oil may be used without bleaching by thoroughly boiling it in a lye of 39 degrees—45 degrees Tw. This must, however, be determined by experiment, because a pale linseed oil cannot be well defined. An oil may appear pale and clear, but when it is boiled the soap rapidly becomes darker in color, while another oil the same appearance will give a soap that will remain light.

A dark brownish linseed oil, which is not decolorized by lye, cannot be improved by the use of bichromate and acid. Oil of a greenish tinge generally bleaches very light with bichromate and acid. In winter hard soaps are framed very hot and covered for some time, so as to uniformly warm the cold frames. The soaps from linseed oil and palm oil are generally crutched until they are cooled to 87 degrees C.

A mixture of 20 parts linseed oil, 20 parts bone fat, and 60 parts palm oil will give a very good winter soap, which will form a larger grain with more certainty than a pure linseed oil soap. In this case, the linseed oil, and bone fat are first boiled to a curd with a lye of 18 degrees Tw. In this way the two fats are simultaneously bleached. If soda silicate is also to be employed, 100 pounds of pure soda lye, of 43 degrees Tw., and 15 per cent. soda silicate are put in the kettle for each 100 pounds of palm oil. The curd is added to this, and the whole well boiled, after which the palm oil is added, the soap being stirred from time to time until it boils well in the kettle.

One who is familiar with the manufacture can make a pale curd soap without any difficulty from 50 parts bleached linseed oil, with 50 parts palm-kernel oil and 50 parts tallow. A very light linseed oil, which has been thoroughly washed with lye, often gives a lighter soap than cottonseed oil, which is not generally bleached.

The nature of the linseed oil permits the preparation of exceedingly pure soaps. The linseed soaps do not resist the action of the air very well, and should therefore be consumed shortly after being made.

Linseed oil is much used in making soft soaps, and is not excelled by other oil for this purpose. A method for making such a soap is as follows: Material, 700 pounds linseed oil, 105 pounds rosin, 700 pounds caustic potash lye (37 degrees Tw.), and 300 pounds carbonate of potash lye (37 degrees Tw.), 80 pounds crystal soda.

After the linseed oil is in the boiler, 160 pounds of lye, diluted with water to 21 degrees Tw., is added. If only pure caustic lye were used combination would take place too rapidly, and this is avoided by the addition of a small quantity of carbonate lye. After the whole is well warmed, and begins to bump, the formation of the soap is aided by crutching. Although the soap formed is not clear, but has a yellow-

ish appearance, the addition of lye and crutching are continued carefully, so that the soap will not tear. After the greater part of the lye—in this case, 600 pounds caustic lye with 300 pounds carbonate lye—is added, the fire is increased, and the soap is no longer crutched, but allowed to boil until it boils clear and free from froth. Tests are then made on a glass plate, which will show whether or not a sufficient quantity of lye has been added.

Before adding the rosin the soap must be so boiled and neutralized that it will show what the probable character of the soap will be. The soap must be thick and solid and clear on the glass plate. If the soap contains too much carbonate the test-piece will lie flat on the glass, and show a ring of lye; it is soft, and flows from the finger like an oil. As the rosin renders the soap softer, the soap would be too soft if an excess of lye had been used. About 100 pounds of lye of 37 degrees Tw. are used for every 100 pounds of rosin. The lye is added to the soap, and then the broken rosin is spread on the surface, when it rapidly dissolves in the hot soap. The heating is continued moderately, and the soap is neutralized. The boiling is then allowed to go on until the soap is bright and clear, and free from froth. The yield of such a soap depends altogether upon the character of the lye used.

Use of Hair

R. B. CO., SEATTLE, WASH.—In former times cattle hair was only used by plasterers to promote the binding properties of mortar, but of late years this material—especially calves' hair—has been employed, in the manufacture of cloth, carpets and felting. It is consequently of importance that this "waste" product should be preserved and rendered salable by being well cleaned and washed.

Glue Stock

J. T. M., CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO—(1) Hide and skin cuttings are commonly termed "glue stock" and are disposed of to the glue manufacturer, but their value depends greatly upon the care taken to preserve them from decomposition. They make the highest grades of glue, being capable, with careful manipulation, of

yielding seven runs of glue liquor. (2) The price of our book upon "The Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine" is \$10.00.

Digestible Products

E. L. D., BOSTON, MASS.—(1) Much of the fats of animal food may at times fail of digestion. This is presumably true of vegetable fats, but the quantities in general are so small that the determinations of the proportions digested are not very accurate. Experiments have, up to this time, shown that perhaps five per cent. of the fat of meat, eggs, milk, butter, oleomargarine and lard will escape digestion as they are ordinarily eaten. (2) The carbohydrates, which make up a large part of vegetable food, are in general very completely digested. The crude fibre, or cellulose, is an exception, but the quantities of this in the materials used for the food of man are too small to be of importance. Sugar is believed to be completely digested. This is assumed to be the case with sugar of milk. The other carbohydrates of animal foods are very small in amount. (3) The animal foods have in general the advantage of the vegetable foods in digestibility in that they contain more protein and that their protein is more digestible.

For Sale

One Second-hand Triple
Effect Walburn-Swenson
Vacuum Pan, with Pumps;
10,000 gallon capacity. . . .

GOOD CONDITION.

ARMOUR GLUE WORKS.
CHICAGO.

DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.
IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.



The Nineteenth Order

has just come to us from the American Tin Plate Company for

Cross Oil Filters

They must have been satisfactory. The oil filter that saves 50 per cent. of your oil bills will satisfy you.

WHY NOT ASK FOR PARTICULARS?

BURT MANUFACTURING CO.,
Akron, Ohio, U. S. A.

Largest Manufacturers of Oil Filters in the world. We also make the Burt Exhaust Head.

INSURANCE NOTES

Ice Factories

Ice factory premium rates range about as follows per \$100 of insurance:

	1st & 2d	3d & 4th
	Class cities.	Class towns.
B Class	\$0.75	\$1.
I-C Class	1.50	2.00
D Class	1.75	2.25

For deficiencies the following additions are made (in cents): Shingle or wooden roof on any part of plant, 25; boilers in main building or in frame or ironclad boiler house or shed adjoining or within 20 feet, 50; if between 20 and 40 feet, 25; boilers in B boiler house adjoining or within 12 feet, not properly cut off, 25; no 2½-inch vertical pipes and hose, supplied by steam force pump or approved capacity and elevated tank or connection with an efficient system of public water works in lieu of standard elevated tank, and insufficient number of casks of water and metal buckets kept filled, 25. There are also charges for exposures, dependent upon the character of the latter and their distance from the exposed edifice.

Soap Factories

Soap factory basis rates are about as follows:

	1st & 2d	3d & 4th
	Class cities.	Class towns.
B Class	\$1.50	\$1.75
C Class	2.00	2.25
I-C Class	2.25	2.50
D Class	2.75	3.00

Charges for deficiencies are: Boilers in main building, 50; in B boiler house, not properly cut off, 25; in frame boiler house, adjoining or exposing, 50; metal stack, unsafely arranged, roofs metal, 25 (if shingle roofs, 50); metal stack, safely arranged, roofs shingle, 25; if candle manufacture combined, 100; "still" in main building, 50; no watchman and approved watch clock, 25; watchman, but no approved watch clock, 10.

Barrel and Stave Factories

Barrel and stave factories and cooper shops are rated in some portions of the country as below:

	Class cities.	Class towns.
	1st & 2d	3d & 4th
B Class	\$2.00	\$2.25
C Class	2.50	2.75
I-C Class	3.00	3.25
D Class	3.50	3.75

Deficiency additions (in cents) are: Boilers—in main building, 75; in B boiler house, not properly cut off, 25; in frame boiler house, adjoining or exposing, 75. Metal stack, unsafely arranged, roofs metal, 25; roofs shingle, 50; safely arranged, roofs shingle, 25. Dry room in main building, or frame dry house adjoining or exposing, 50. Planer, with patent blowers and metal conveyors, 25, without, 50. No watchman and approved watch clock, 25. Watchman, but no approved watch clock, 10; (if hand power, charges for absence of watchman and clock may be omitted). No standard elevated tank and hose, or no special fire pump and hose, or no connection with city water

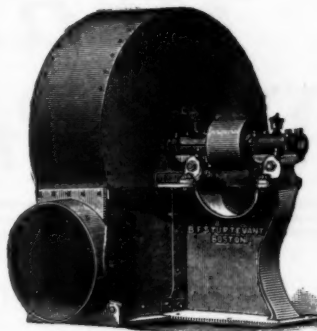
REDUCE THE EXPENSE OF CONVEYING HAIR

BY USING A

STURTEVANT EXHAUST FAN

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

BOSTON, MASS.



135

New York Philadelphia

Chicago London

works, 50. No casks of water and metal buckets, 25. The dry room or dry house charge does not cover charge for patent dry kiln exposure. There are also the usual charges for exposures, in accordance with their nature and distance.

For descriptions of the various classes of buildings referred to above, see the National Provisioner of August 24, 1901.

SCARCITY OF GOAT SKINS

Goat skin and morocco manufacturers are seriously concerned about maintaining the supply of raw material for the future. The demand is steadily increasing year after year, the price advancing in more than equal proportion. Finishing India tan skins is an important branch of the trade, and the manufacturers find themselves every successive season pushed a little closer.

Agents of the great morocco houses are now buying up every skin that will make fine chrome leather throughout the districts of India and only the undesirable lots are left for the native tanner. The great demand for fine grained skins causes the younger animals to be slaughtered, in this way, checking production. Asia and Africa are being scoured in their remotest parts, and if Livingston or Eminpasha were now lost in the wilds it is quite likely that they would be found by an agent of some big morocco concern, hunting for goatskins.

It is said that two or three of the big shoe factories in Lynn or Haverhill would

use all the goatskins raised in the United States, so the shoe men are all seriously interested, so much so that an effort will be made to raise goats in large flocks in portions of this country adapted to the industry.

MEXICO PACKING MEAT

The first carload of refrigerated beef to be packed in Mexico has been shipped from the packing house at Chihuahua to Torreon. The plant is now killing 2,000 hogs per week and fifty beeves per day.

General Manager Wanted

General manager for a large, new dressed beef and general packing house plant wanted. Must be competent to handle the financial, commercial and operating details of an up-to-date plant in all its departments. Large previous experience absolutely necessary. Must be sober, of steady habits and energetic, and have good reference. All communications treated confidentially. Address,

"Editor," The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

The Rice-Beitenmiller Switch Co.,

Manufacturers and Sole Patentees of

The R. B. Interlocking Switch

1152 and 1154 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for Abattoirs, Packing-houses and Refrigerators. Send for Catalogue.



Straight line track in position.



Curve line track in position.

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We say The National Provisioner is a paying medium for the advertiser. We prove our confidence in it by using its pages for our own advertisements. They bring us profitable returns. Other advertisers say the same thing. We do not send out circulars. Our announcements in The National Provisioner are a better paying business proposition. If it pays us, if it pays others -- and experience amply proves it does -- it will pay advertisers who have not tried it.

THE
National Provisioner

150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK



CATTLE CONDITIONS

W. P. Anderson, of Amarillo, Tex., has written a letter reviewing crop and live-stock conditions in various parts of the country.

In his communication he says that he has recently passed through Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, giving the live stock conditions in each State special study. He says that in the States above referred to the acreage of corn is reported to be much larger than usual and that consequently there has been more late planting than usual, that the recent weather has been very favorable, rendering the question of the early or late arrival of frost an all-important one. He is of the opinion that the government's estimate on corn, that there will be 600,000,000 bushels short, is based on a guess without thorough investigation.

Speaking of the recent congestion of cattle on the market, he says:

"The recent congestion of cattle on the public markets was not caused by lack of immediate use of corn. The present corn crop would not under any circumstances be available for cattle feeding for four months, nor was the future of the corn crop the incentive to any very great extent which caused the marketing of immature cattle. The livestock journals on the markets, on the occasion of the excessive cattle receipts through the personal interviews with the owners, established the fact that it was a shortage of 'stock water' and the 'arrested growth' of the tame or 'blue grass' pastures. The shortage in stock water in Kansas and Missouri was caused by the surface water drying up, which during the past few years was so abundant as to become a permanent dependency, especially in districts where the underdrain is from tiles. In such localities the water stopped flowing from the tiling, but regular wells of regulation depth were complained of but little. The arrested growth of the blue grass, started into life again by the generous rains, will keep it from seeding for at least a month longer than usual, thus insuring better and later fall pasture of this kind, while all over the West where native grass holds sway in the pastures and on the

open range it has been an ideal season and cattle as a whole have acquired more fat and young cattle better growth than for years.

"In addition to the above named States over which I have traveled extensively and from which, with the exception of Nebraska, no complaints have been heard there come reliable reports of a greater acreage and generally good crop conditions from Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Michigan, New York, the New England States, the valleys of Maryland and both Virginias, while Kentucky and Tennessee, especially east of the Cumberland and the Tennessee Rivers, have fair crops, in all of which the cultivation of Indian corn has been an increasing factor during the last half decade, so much so that the alleged corn belt of the board of trade is only a myth.

"The prospects for a forage crop on the Plains and in Kansas, such as kafin corn, milo maize, sorghum, etc., with the greatest acreage, ever known, an extra proportion of corn fodder, carrying imperfect ears already in the shock with a fair prospect for a full corn crop of the late planting, but without the latter promising as great a supply for roughing young cattle through the winter as ever before, with a special stock cattle rate now in force for the favorable distribution of such, give the owner of the surplus young cattle of Texas eligible to the open market peculiar advantages.

"In the opinion of those most familiar with the cattle trade, there is an actual shortage in aged steers, suitable for the preparation of the ripest beef, 3-year-old and upward.

"There are as many in proportion in the Panhandle, as elsewhere. There are about 50,000 head of 3-year-old steers and upward now in the Panhandle of Texas and eastern New Mexico.

"It has been an open secret for upwards of a year that the fall of 1901 would show a shortage in aged cattle for the 'feed lots.' The extraordinary condition of the Montana and other Northwestern range cattle fitting the larger proportion of them for shipment direct to the shambles will still further curtail the shortage of available 3-year-old steers."

If you do not realize the importance of registering each and every one of your Trademarks, Labels and Names with us.

**SEND FOR PARTICULARS
OF OUR SYSTEM.**

We will demonstrate the fact that you are liable to heavy daily losses that we can help STOP.



**The International
Trade Mark
Protective Company**

**320 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, N. Y.**

PROPOSALS

**STATE OF NEW YORK—WILLARD
STATE HOSPITAL.**

Willard, Seneca Co., N. Y., August 24, 1901.

PROPOSALS FOR MEAT.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m., September 18, 1901, for furnishing the Willard State Hospital with such quantities as may be required for a six months' supply of fresh meats. Also proposals for such quantities as may be needed for a six months' supply of salt meats. Contract to begin October 1, 1901.

Blank proposals drawn in accordance with the specifications, will be furnished upon application.

M. J. GILBERT,
Steward.

FINANCIAL.

**Stockholders' Committee
of**

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:

Holdings, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.

The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.

Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee, Dated New York, August 1, 1901.

GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman,
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,

Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee,
27 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

THERE IS ONLY ONE

PRESERVATIVE.

IN USE SINCE 1877



GET THE GENUINE.

PRINCIPAL BRANDS FOR

PACKERS, BUTCHERS & SAUSAGE MAKERS. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

C: FOR CURING AND CORNING.

B: FOR BOLOGNAS, FRANKFURTERS, ETC..

A: FOR FRESH MEATS, PORK SAUSAGE, POULTRY.

AB EXTRA: FOR SUMMER & SMOKED SAUSAGE.

XXX: FOR CHOPPED MEATS, CUTS ETC..

TRIPE: KEEPS FRESH AND PICKLED TRIPE.

THE GENUINE HAS THIS SEAL IN IT

INVENTORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS

THE PRESERVATIVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NEW YORK.

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CHICAGO.

183 ILLINOIS ST..

SAN FRANCISCO.

779 MISSION ST..

Swift's Premium Hams

Are made from fine selected corn-fed porkers, the kind that produce tender, juicy hams. They are cured and smoked with particular care in order to produce the famous Premium flavor. Approved by the U. S. Government.

Swift & Company

Packing Plants at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul

OVER TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY BRANCH HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES

FORT WORTH SITUATION

Advices from Fort Worth, Tex., say: L. V. Niles, president of the Fort Worth Packing and Provision Co. and first vice-president of the Fort Worth Stockyards Co., has returned from Chicago.

He confirms the information received from Chicago that both Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. will operate two large, modern packing houses in this city. The contracts have been signed, he says, and there is only one condition, and that is that the citizens of Fort Worth raise \$50,000 in addition to the \$50,000 subscribed some time ago as a bonus. He states emphatically that the amount is to be used toward the improvement of the stockyards by the new company, a large amount of stock in which will be held by Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., and that the present stockyards company will derive no benefit whatever from the amount. The deal was consummated, he says, on the strength of the statements of citizens that \$50,000 could be raised as easily for securement of Swift & Co., as was the \$50,000 for Armour & Co., for the reason that if Swift did not locate here he might go elsewhere. He desires it understood that no member of the present company gets any part of the bonus, and he feels that it is very important and imperative that this matter be closed as early as possible.

Mr. Niles feels that the State is to be congratulated on getting two such large and prominent packers as Armour and Swift, and he is of the opinion that Fort Worth citizens should be enthused to the fullest, for the reason, he says, that it undoubtedly marks a new era in the commercial and industrial history of the State.

The contract stipulates, he says, that the two packing houses, each with a capacity of 2,500 hogs and 500 cattle daily are to be in operation by Nov. 1, 1902. The present plant here is to be operated by one of the two concerns, and it is to be remodeled and made a first-class plant in every particular, but in the meantime is to be operated by the present management and is not to be closed.

Mr. Niles says that representatives from the two concerns will reach here within the next three weeks and will agree on a location for the new buildings to be erected and will consider other matters of importance.

Mr. Niles states that it will require a considerable sum of money to place the present stockyards in first-class shape, including paving, sewerage, additions, etc. He estimates that each firm will employ at least 500 men to begin with, and he says the population of the North Side alone will be increased immediately 3,000.

BRANCH REVENUE OFFICE

Kansas City packers have had so much trouble in getting revenue stamps for oleomargarine, having to send to Leavenworth for them, that they asked for relief. In consequence M. W. Sutton, the Kansas collector of internal revenue, is expecting an order to establish a branch office at Kansas City, Kan.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

680,762.—CAN FILLING MACHINE. Fred E. Caton, San Jose, Cal., assignor Caton's Foundry and Machine Co., same place. Filed April 4, 1901. Serial No. 54,292.

680,796.—COMPUTING SCALE. Cassius M. Merrill, Louisville, Ky. Filed December 6, 1901. Serial No. 38,952.

680,963.—PROCESS OF EXTRACTING WOOL FAT. Harriet F. Cutter, East Lyme, Conn., executrix of Frederick W. Robinson, deceased. Filed March 26, 1898. Renewed February 2, 1901. Serial No. 45,748.

680,977.—PROCESS OF TREATING WOOL GREASE. John Hopkinson, Bradford, Eng. Original application filed December 28, 1897. Serial No. 664,089. Divided and this application filed November 14, 1899. Serial No. 736,970.

680,999.—VACUUM SEALING CAN. Edwin Norton, Marywood, Ill., assignor to the Automatic Vacuum Canning Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed November 3, 1900. Serial No. 35,317.

681,000.—MACHINE FOR SOLDERING BAIL EARS ON BODIES OF CANS OR OTHER VESSELS. Horatio N. Norton, Marywood, Ill., assignor by mesne assignments to the American Can Co., Jersey City, N. J. Filed October 22, 1900. Serial No. 33,927.

681,159.—APPARATUS FOR HEATING AND STERILIZING FLUIDS. Addison G. Waterhouse and John S. Forbes, Philadelphia, Pa., assignors to said Forbes. Filed February 24, 1900. Serial No. 6,381.

36,924.—SOAP. Wash A. Sone Soap Co., Omaha, Neb. Filed July 16, 1901. Essential feature: Word or expression "Wash-A-Sone." Used since February, 1897.

36,936.—SEED OILS, LARD, SYRUP AND HONEY. Aspegren & Co., New York City. Filed June 7, 1901. Essential feature: The word "Ruby." Used since October, 1899.

36,937.—LARD, SYRUP AND HONEY. Aspegren & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed June 7, 1901. Essential feature: The word "Vera." Used since January, 1901.

36,938.—OILS, LARD, SYRUP, DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS AND HONEY. Aspegren & Co., New York City. Filed June 7, 1901. Essential feature: Word "Sux." Used since December, 1900.

36,939.—OILS, LARD, SYRUP, DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS AND HONEY. Aspegren & Co., New York City. Filed June 17, 1901. Essential feature: Word "Suey." Used since October, 1899.

36,940.—SEED OILS, LARD, SYRUP, DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS AND HONEY. Aspegren & Co., New York City. Filed June 7, 1901. Essential feature: Word "Ambra." Used since January, 1901.

36,941.—SEED OILS, LARD, SYRUP, DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS AND HONEY. Aspegren & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed June 7, 1901. Essential feature: Word "Ambrosia." Used since May, 1900.

36,942.—CERTAIN NAMED GROCERS' SUPPLIES. Smith Bros. Co., Ltd., New

Orleans, La. Filed July 12, 1901. Essential feature: Word "Uwanta." Used since March 1, 1900.

36,943.—CERTAIN NAMED PROVISIONS. Pass Packing Co., Pass Christian, Miss. Filed June 17, 1901. Essential feature: Word "Live Oak." Used since September 5, 1899.

36,944.—GLUE. Eugene E. Nice, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed June 19, 1901. Essential feature: A Monogram, consisting of the letters "U. G.," a map of the United States, and the representation of "Uncle Sam." Used since May 28, 1901.

TRADE-MARKS.

36,889.—CANNED GOODS. Catton, Bell & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Filed May 23, 1899. Essential Feature: The (word) representation of a St. Andrew's cross and the letter "C. B. Co." used since February, 1899.

36,891.—FOOD FOR STOCK AND OTHER ANIMALS. The Molassine Co., Ltd., London, England. Filed July 3, 1901. Essential feature: The word "Molassine." Used since August 2, 1900.

36,870.—CERTAIN NAMED CANNED PROVISIONS. The Smith Bros. Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La. Filed July 12, 1901. Essential feature: The word "Uwanta." Used since April 1, 1900.

36,833.—CERTAIN NAMED CANNED GOODS. Stone-Ordean-Wells Co., Duluth, Minn. Filed May 17, 1901. Essential feature the word "Hawatha" worked fantastically out of Indian Beads. Used since March 6, 1901.

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	1901.	1900.
Chicago	3,065,000	2,960,000
Omaha	1,155,000	1,070,000
Kansas City	1,725,000	1,340,000
St. Louis	820,000	695,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	967,000	819,000
Indianapolis	561,000	528,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	142,000	141,000
Cudahy, Wis.	185,000	238,000
Cincinnati	246,000	265,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	264,000	280,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	222,000	216,000
Sioux City, Iowa	362,000	355,000
St. Paul, Minn.	225,000	214,000
Louisville, Ky.	150,000	148,000
Cleveland, Ohio	194,000	233,000
Wichita, Kan.	122,000	71,000
Nebraska City, Neb. ...	113,000	115,000
Detroit, Mich.	125,000	114,000
Marshalltown, Iowa ...	49,000	51,000
Bloomington, Ill.	48,000	44,200
Above and all other. .	11,090,000	10,305,000

—Price Current.

Fine Cattle Country

"One of the finest cattle regions I ever saw," says a cattleman of Colorado City, "is that country around Marfa. If they could only get an occasional rain there they have the finest ranch territory in Texas. It is a country that seems to have been ordained by nature for the particular business of cattle raising."

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Cleaners of... **Sausage Casings**
First hands in Spices, Saltpetre,
Potato Flour and Preservatives.
WEILS CASING COMPANY
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THE OLD RELIABLE CASING HOUSE

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THROUGHOUT THE WORLD**

Very Liberal Commission

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150 Nassau St., New York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

Stockyards, up-to-date abattoir, cold storage and ice plant for sale or lease, at large Western river and rail terminal. Replies to F. W., Box 29, care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

HOTEL BROEZEEL

FIREPROOF

Rates, \$3.00 Per Day and Upwards.
American Plan.

One Block from Principal R. R. Stations.

JOHN E. BOLDT, BUFFALO, N. Y.

G. H. MUMM & Co. EXTRA DRY.

As shown by Customs statistics, the imports in 1900 of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry reached the enormous figure of 119,441 cases, being 79,293 cases more than of any other brand—a record unprecedented in the history of champagne. Special attention is called to the remarkably fine quality now being imported.

FOR SALE

In a city of over 200,000 inhabitants, a modern up-to-date packing plant with a capacity of 1,200 hogs and 100 cattle per week. A chance of a lifetime. For particulars, address :

E. E. Earnest, Station A
Louisville, Ky.



The TEST of TIME

WE have been building Machinery for Ice-Making and Refrigeration for years.

We have always built the best Machinery that we know how to build. We have been improving upon it year after year, and the result of our experience and study is the YORK MACHINE.

It is efficient, durable and economical, and is absolutely guaranteed to do the work that is specified.

The Ice-Making Machines which we put in years ago are just as good to-day. They are just as satisfactory, just as productive of good results, and the accessory Machinery has never been an item of expense.

We built as good Machinery then as we do now, only not so improved.

Our work stands the Test of Time.

If you are interested in Machinery of this kind, our catalogue will interest you.

York Manufacturing Co.,
York, Pennsylvania.

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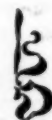
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Manufacturer of
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Headquarters for Circle E. and P., Ceverlat,
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Butchers Supplies

SUMMER SAUSAGE
CASINGS, ETC.

Dutchman, 22 years of age, with every detail of successful margarine making at his fingers' ends, wishes to hear from big firm. Address A. B. C., care The National Provisioner.

ESTABLISHED 1893 The Joseph Bogner Barrel Manufactory

Buyer and Seller of empty Sugar, Flour,

Cracker, Salt and Oil **BARRELS**

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to. Barrels Bought and Sold all through the City and Country Towns. Good Stock always on hand. Write for Prices.

Pork barrels, lard tierces, butter, butterine and lard tubs, and tierces of all kinds.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:
7 and 9 Quay Street, near Main, BUFFALO, N. Y.

J. J. Norman

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The creamery at Whitchurch, Ont., Can., was burned.

Richard O'Keefe, Omaha, Neb., will build an ice plant.

The Griffin Ice Co., Lawrence, Kan., will enlarge ice plant.

The cold storage warehouse at Hudson, Wis., will be rebuilt.

Louis Neibergall, Wheeling, W. Va., will rebuild ice factory.

J. Eli Brewer, Griffin, Ga., will increase capacity of ice plant.

An ice plant will be erected at Gallon, O., says the Gallon "Sun."

The Springfield Electric Co., Springfield, Tenn., will erect ice plant.

J. B. Hoggin, Bakersfield, Cal., will build ice and cold storage plant.

The cold storage plant of Yost & Sons, Gallipolis, O., was burned.

H. J. Borden, Plymouth, N. Y., will start a creamery at Schoharie, N. Y.

The plant of the Star Creamery Co., Hanover, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

The Oswego Preserving Co., Oswego, N. Y., will build cold storage plant.

The ice plant at Elizabeth City, N. C., recently destroyed, is being rebuilt.

E. B. Young, Wellsboro, Pa., is interested in a creamery to be started there.

A cold storage warehouse will be built at Trumansburg, N. Y., by local parties.

The Dryden Creamery Co., Dryden, Mich., has been reincorporated, capital \$2,000.

The Rhine Dairy Association, Rhine, Kan., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated.

The Ideal Condensed Milk Co., Jackson, Mich., capital \$50,000, has been organized.

A creamery will be erected at Grand Junction, Ia., says the Des Moines "Capital."

The Knights of Fidelity, Omaha, Neb., are forming a company to erect a 100-ton ice plant.

The Washington Fruit and Produce Co., Walla Walla, Wash., will build a new packing house.

The Border City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Fort Smith, Ark., will build cold storage plant.

The Clinton Ice Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill., has leased its plant to the Barber Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

The Xenia Ice Mfg. and Cold Storage Co., Xenia, O., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated.

The cold storage plant of Armour & Co. at Jersey City, N. J., was destroyed by fire Monday night.

The Alabama Brewing Co. and the Birmingham Ice Factory Co., Birmingham, Ala., will each erect cold storage plants.

The Chappel Hill Creamery Association, Chappel Hill, Tex., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by L. A. Mercer, John Carlisle, R. K. Felder and others.

W. C. Winsborough, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, of Kansas

City, Mo., is in communication with a party who may start an ice factory.

(Late Ice Notes, page 18.)

FRED W. WOLF CO. ORDERS

The Fred W. Wolf Co., Chicago, have recently made the following sales:

Jacob Schmidt Brewing Co., St. Paul, Minn., 50-ton refrigerating plant.

Alliance Milling Co., Denton, Tex., 125-ton refrigerating plant and 50-ton ice making plant.

Beaumont Ice, Light & Refinery Co., Beaumont, Tex., 175-ton refrigerating plant complete with 75-ton ice making plant.

Messe & Gottfried Co., San Francisco, Cal., for Union Ice Co., Bakersfield, Cal., 125-ton refrigerating plant, with 50-ton ice making plant complete.

North Texas Hospital for Insane, Terrell, Tex., 12-ton refrigerating plant and two-ton ice making plant.

The Best Brewing Co., Chicago, Ill., ammonia condensers.

Oscar F. Meyer & Bros., Chicago, Ill., direct expansion piping for packing house.


Western Cold Storage Co., Chicago, Ill., for Nebraska City, Neb., 10 sections atmospheric ammonia condenser.

John A. Semrad & Bros., Highland, Wis., direct expansion piping for brewery.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Chicago, Ill., 10,000 feet direct expansion piping, complete with valves, fittings, etc.

Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., 27,000 feet direct expansion piping, complete with all necessary valves, fittings, etc.

Hammond Packing Co., Hammond, Ind., 16,000 feet direct expansion piping, complete with all necessary valves and fittings.



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ST. JOSEPH NEWS

Advices from St. Joseph say: It is believed that St. Joseph Stock Yards Company contemplates the purchase of Pettepier's Addition in its entirety. Recent developments in the South End point strongly in that direction, and residents of that thriving suburb believe in the ultimate consummation of the deal. The purchase by the company of a strip of land almost in the center of the addition is believed to be the entering wedge. Another coincidence is the fact that notice has been given for a meeting of the directors of the stock yards company, to be held September 21, 1901, for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase the capital stock \$150,000. The present capital stock is \$1,500,000.

The stock yards company owns land on three sides of Pettepier's Addition, and the purchase of last Saturday adds evidence to the rumor that the entire addition is to be absorbed. The land transferred comprises a strip 179 feet wide by 1,320 feet long, on which there are about thirty-five houses. None of the householders on the land bought has a title and all will be taken care of by the parties interested in the deal.

While it may be that the increase of the capital stock is not for the purpose before mentioned, a glance at a plat of South St. Joseph makes it potent that it is only a matter of time until the land on which Pettepier's Addition stands will of necessity be required for the extension of the packing houses or the stock yards. The land purchased will be of no particular value to the company until after the adjoining property has been absorbed.

The residents of the addition are not antagonistic to the plans of the packers, but at best it will be expensive to the company, as the land is improved by substantial homes and business houses. A county road runs through the addition and it will be necessary for the purchasers to get title to all the property before the road can be changed.

EL PASO YARDS

H. M. Mundy is pushing the plans for the stock yards at El Paso, Tex. Recently he had a party of railroad men on the site explaining to them the natural advantages of the location selected. From his statements it was readily believed that the site will be an admirable one, no matter from what standpoint it is viewed. The shipping facilities are particularly good and the typography of the site such that the yards can be established at a minimum cost.

TIN CAN RUMOR

It has been currently reported that the American Tin Can Co. will be absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation when the strike is settled. This is denied on the other hand, and there seems to be no strong ground for the report. The can company is said to be prospering and to be well supplied with tin.

THE MARKET REVIEWS

PROVISIONS AND LARD

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Weekly Review

Frequent Moderate Changes in Prices—Manipulation and Improved Corn Crop—Prospects Unsatisfying—The Situation—Falling off in Hog Receipts

While there has been a decided falling off in the receipts of hogs at the western marketable centres from the rush incident to the drouth conditions, yet there are larger supplies of them than at this time last year. Everything points to an earlier marketing of the swine than usual for the fall months.

The corn crop prospects have improved, and there is likely to be an addition of 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels to the outturn as against some of the extreme low crop estimates made in the period of excitement two or three weeks since. Of course, the late planted corn, for which the prospects are now chiefly, much more encouraging has a later period than usual to mature, and may not escape frost damage. Nevertheless, the present look of the corn crop has influenced prices of the grain through the week to somewhat easier prices through which the hog products have been slightly affected. The highest prices of the corn would probably happen, as we asserted, before the marketing of the crop; it was regrettable in the fact that the trading in the grain for export immediately fell off, while the home consumption was also diminishing as shown by the active marketing of live stock; it was quite probable then that unless corn was placed upon a more reasonable basis of values that the marked shortage in the crop of it would not be felt later in the season to the degree expected; it is not quite clear as yet that the prices of the grain are likely to reach a buying basis for sufficient consumption in the near future to enable the full benefit in values, not only for corn, but associated products, in a late period of the year, when supplies of the grain under normal conditions would be of a small order. There are many traders with the belief that the winter and spring months are likely to show the effect of the short corn crop more than the earlier deliveries; the prices meanwhile for the grain, however, in their restricting or enlarging consumption, for it will, in our opinion, have most to do with the outcome of general values. It is true that there will be fewer hogs to market at an advanced period of the year, by reason of the corn crop scare, and that productions will be sensibly diminished, as well, from the late forwarding of immature hogs and pigs. But while the prospects are encouraging for fairly high prices through for a long while well into next season, and that it will probably take more than another grain crop to even up matters, the point is that unless consumption of corn is more extensive than is promised by current prices, that some expectations of the late future markets for both the grain and hog products are not likely to be realized.

The packers have been ready sellers of January lard, pork and ribs this week;

they have taken up the offerings of the near stuff promptly. The concessions in prices have been moderate; there have, however, been fewer reactions. It does not seem probable that a material permanent advance in prices is likely in the near future; the supplies of hogs are likely to be of liberal volume for some time; in other words, there are too many hogs to be marketed this fall to expect that packers will right along support the prices of the products. At the same time, the statistical position of the products is such and the cash demand for them are of that order, that no material declines in prices are probable.

It is true that Europe is likely to be a conservative buyer by reason of its commercial depression and the seemingly high prices of food products; at the same time, it must have foodstuffs steadily as it is holding much less than its usual accumulations, and especially of hog products, and it does not seem probable that it can resort to cheaper goods to an extent to materially interfere with a very regular outward movement of the hog products. The home consumption is now good, and the stocks of the products are not accumulating at the west in any burdensome degree. Much more active demands are counted upon from the south in the near future; the cotton picking season is at hand, and the present promises of the cotton crop are of a yield which would mean high prices again for the staple; therefore that the planters will feel disposed to buy hog products freely at any prices existing for them.

The speculation in the various options has been of a hesitating order, while stop orders have been more numerous and closing out deals and the taking of small profits more frequent.

In New York, the English shippers have taken 1,500 tcs lard, half of it city made; the continent business in lard is of a conservative order. There is talk of further advancing the price of compound lard on the increased cost of the raw materials in which a good business is going on. The city cutters have hardly been able to get an advance for bellies, although feeling that the productions ought to do higher on the cost of hogs, and as well on account of a decided rise in their prices, or of 2s. 6d. in the Liverpool market, the loose hams, and shoulders sell well at full late prices.

Sales in New York for week, to present writing: 450 brls. mess pork, \$15.00@16.50; 360 brls short clear, \$16.50@18.00; 200 brls city family, do, \$16.50@17.00; 1,250 tcs. western lard, part, at 9.05, and 500 tcs. city do. for England, on pt.; western graded, 9.05 (compound lard, 7¼@7¾); 600 tcs. city lard, 8.45@8.50; 2,500 pickled shoulders, 7@7¼; 5,800 pickled hams, 10¼@11¼; 5,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. 9; 34,000 lbs. do., 14 lbs. ave. 8¾; 3,000 green bellies, 9½; 4,500 green hams, 10.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,835 brls. pork, 9,353,471 pounds lard, 12,124,639 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 5,842 brls. pork, 12,290,426 pounds lard, 18,184,764 pounds meats.

BEEF—Favoring sellers; moderate stocks; city extra India mess, \$16.00; barreled mess, \$9.50; family, \$12.00; packet, \$10.50.

Indian Territory Cattle Shipments

Owing to a shortage of feed in the Indian Territory, many cattle are being shipped out. A shortage of cattle there, in consequence, is feared next year.

HIDES AND SKINS

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—Trading in a general way cannot be said to have been better than fair. The star feature of the week was the trading in Texas which brought more money than for years past, a fact which can be largely ascribed to the radical decrease in the receipt of heavy Texas cattle. Inquiry is somewhat stimulated.

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS, free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, have moved to the number of 8,000 at 12½c. There is a good general call and prices of certain selections are in advancing tendency.

NO. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS—60 lbs. and up, are in fairly generous supply. About 2,500 moved at 11¼c. and other lots of inferior quality have sold at a variety of prices.

COLORADO STEERS—60 lbs. and up, have moved to the number of several thousand at 11½c. A large quantity of branded cattle is being killed at present.

NO. 1 TEXAS STEERS.—Moved to the number of 20,000 at from 13¼ to 14c., being the largest price paid for years. Packers are naturally very firm in their views.

BRANDED COWS.—1,500 brought 10c. Some of the packers now demand a fraction higher.

NATIVE BULLS.—There is a moderate supply available. A sale of 1,000 at 10c. was reported.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market has gained some tone and most selections are closely sold up. Dealers are disinclined to deal in futures at the current rate as they have considerable confidence in the prospects. A number of concerns have been buying extensively, though the very prominent buyers have not operated.

NO. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have moved in a small way at 8@9c. for the two selections. There has been considerable buying and dealers have been free sellers, but it is doubtful if the latter could be persuaded to sell far ahead at current rates.

NO. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are sold freely at buff prices; 2,000 were taken by Northwestern tanners.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS.—Range from 9 to 9½c. in heavy average. They are in fair request.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs. Sales have been made at 9½c., but dealers would hesitate to sell to any further extent.

NATIVE BULLS.—The few that offer are quickly taken.

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., offer in ordinary country selection at 11¼c.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., have sold in prime selection at 9½c. Very choice offerings are held at 10c.

DEACONS.—Range from 60 to 82½c., according to weight, quality and selection. **SLUNKS.**—30c.

HORSE-HIDES.—Have receded one small lot having gone for \$3.00, which establishes the quotation at that figure.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a good call at advancing prices. Both country and packer offerings are firmly sustained. We quote:

PACKER PELTS.—

PACKER LAMBS.—60@65.

PACKER SHEARLINGS.—60@65.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS.—

BOSTON

There is a firmer market at 8 3-4@9, as tanners are buying now in order to avail themselves of the superior selection. Tanners are averse to paying 9, but holders evidently appreciate their favorable position and decline smaller bids. There are comparatively few offerings and there will in all probability be at least a consuming demand in the early future. Both calf and sheepskins are in small supply and active request.

PHILADELPHIA

There is a well sustained market, despite the fact that there are few goods being moved, which is doubtless largely owing to the light offerings. There is little doubt but what more could be sold were they in sight. Tanners want to buy sufficiently to pay present prices, but are unwilling to meet any advance.

CITY STEERS.—

CITY COWS.—

COUNTRY STEERS.—10@10 1-2.

COUNTRY COWS.—8 1-2@9.

BULLS.—8 1-2@9.

CALFSKINS.—Active.

SHEEPSKINS.—In good request.

NEW YORK

GREEN HIDES.—Offerings are fairly well sold up at the recent fractional advances. We quote:

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up. —12¼@12½c.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS.—11½c.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS.—11¼c.

CITY COWS.—9½c.

NATIVE BULLS.—9¼@9½c.

CALFSKINS.—

HORSE-HIDES.—\$2.00@3.25.

SUMMARY

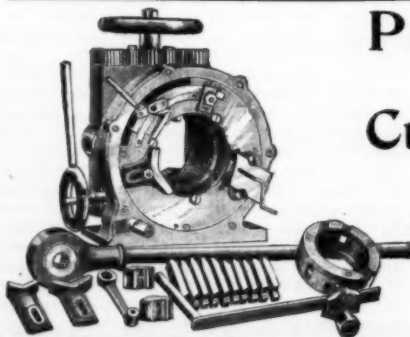
The feature of the week in the Chicago packer market has been the substantial action in and unusual prices brought by Texas steers. This was owing no doubt to the rapidly decreasing supply of this class of hides especially in the heavier selection. This strengthening of Texas has exerted a bracing influence on all classes of branded hides and packers have naturally derived much encouragement from the situation. While the most prominent buyer has not supported the country market, it has had the support of many less important buyers and sales have aggregated in substantial volume. Most descriptions are closely sold up and dealers are disinclined to deal in futures. The Boston market is very firm on Buffs at 8¾c., though tanners hesitate to pay 9c. Dealers are not inclined to cut prices, however, especially as tanners are anxious to avail themselves of present superior offerings. The Philadelphia market is strong even in the face of light sales and the New York market is fairly well sold up at the recent advance.

HIDELETS

The Trinity Leather Co. is the name of a new Massachusetts corporation, which will conduct a general tanning business at Peabody, Mass. Capital stock is \$200,000.

The Arthur B. Smith Leather Co., which will do business in Syracuse, is the name of another new leather manufacturing concern. Its capital is \$1,000.

F. W. Pickard, the hide broker of the swamp, has returned from a month's vacation through Northern New York.



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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—There are strong markets all over the country; light further changes in their values have taken place this week in sellers' favor. The point about the situation is that activity is spasmodic; it develops when accumulations take place, particularly over the west; active buying on any material holding of supplies at once sets in, as the consumption is steadily large; when supplies have been gathered up the markets rest upon a strong basis. Thus the improved prices made on the spurt of activity a couple of weeks since at the west are at least held; while accumulations of supplies is awaited. In New York the city melters are closely sold of their productions for this week; they could get the recent trading basis of 5 for hhds. and 5½ for tierces, but they want about ¼ more money. It is quite possible that the next sales will be at some advance, as the London sale on Wednesday showed 3d. to 6d. advance, where the 1,250 casks offered were all sold up. The position in England warrants the exportations of increased demand here from it shortly. While the Australian shipments have up to this time been close to those of the previous year, yet all reports imply that from this along they will show a marked falling off. Besides the Australian markets are asking more money for the beef fat. In conjunction with the prospects of export requirements and the concededly large home consumption, which latter is much larger than ever before, especially of the best grades for the make of compounds, however restricted it may be for awhile by the soap people, together with the prospects of diminished production by reason of late drouth conditions, there is no reason why tallow should not sell at higher prices, and particularly in the period of cool weather. There is no doubt but that tallow is unusually cheap, as compared with some other fats, notwithstanding recent advanced prices for it, and that demands for it will be even greater in the fall season with the prospects of cotton oil values. It will be in the period of the marketing of new crop cotton oil, when the soap markets usually make large contracts ahead for soap materials, that the relation of tallow to cotton oil values will be most significant. City edible has sold at 6c. for 200 lbs., but at the close is held at 6¼. The country made tallow comes in very moderately; it is closely taken up by the soap people; sales of 415,000 pounds in lots, at 4½ to 5½, as to quality. The Chicago market has had sales of 1,600 tes. at 5½ for prime packers, and 5 to 5¼ for

city renderers; it is quoted, prime packers 5¼ to 5½; No. 1 do., 5¼ to 5½; No. 2 do., 4¼ to 4½; city renderers, 5 to 5½; prime country, 5¼ to 5½; No. 2 do., 4¼ to 4½; edible, 6½ to 6¾. The near eastern markets are getting good prices for their fancy stock, as wanted mainly for edible purposes.

LARD STEARINE.—At 10½, buying, probably, could be done; in other words, 10½ is the asking price, and 10¼ is bid. The production is not large, as the oil is selling slowly, and the accumulations of the stearine outside of refiners' hands, are small.

OLEO STEARINE.—It looks as if the improved prices made latterly would be well supported. It is true that there is some figuring over foreign stearine, and that this may prevent the exercising of the full influence from the large consumption of the stearine in the active make of the compounds; but the current prices at least seem to be upon a reasonable basis even with the competition considered. Wants of the compound people have slightly enlarged here and at the west. At both points 10c. has been paid. Sales of 125,000 pounds in New York at 10c. and 200 tes. at the west at 10c.

GREASE.—With well cleaned up west-

ern markets, where prices are higher than here, and little of any grade, consequently, arriving thence, the situation here is strong at recent improved prices. Some export demand prevails, as well as a fair home business in soap grades. Sales, 50,000 pounds yellow, 4½@4¾; 65,000 pounds "A" white, 5½; 150,000 pounds "B" white, 5@5¼; 225,000 pounds bone and houses at 4½@4¾.

GREASE STEARINE.—Moderate quantities are being moved out on export demands favored by cheap freights. The cost of grease makes the pressers confident over values of the stearine, and which are stronger for the week. Sales, 100,000 pounds white, 5¼@5½; 50,000 pounds yellow, 5½.

CORN OIL.—Car lots have been sold at 6; jobbing quantities range to 6½. While the market may be called firm, yet the improved corn crop prospects are taking snap out of demands from shippers.

LARD OIL.—Here and there the manufacturing interests are looking after supplies of the oil, but where they have depleted stocks rather than from feeling secure over market rates, although realizing that if lard keeps up in price that the oil is upon a reasonable basis of value. Quoted 68@69.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Following were the exports from New York to Europe, for the week ending August 24, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Cevic	Liverpool	1513	170	1863	..	..	..	..	122	65
Oceanic	do	..	162	2841	632	..	..	..	5	385
Georgian	do	400	238	700	1550	100	200	..	250	1000
Lucania	do	..	86	596	..	..	..	..	..	1575
Manitou	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minnehaha	do	..	9	178	1485	..	..	50	..	100
Wells City	Bristol	750	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	1550
Toronto	Hull	2910	128	1321	..	..	10	35	1700	13597
Corby Castle ..	Manchester	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	560	3625
Furnessia	Glasgow	..	50	441	..	190	50	..	260	137
Pretoria	Hamburg	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	1115	13600
Columbia	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potsdam	Rotterdam	3169	..	100	..	..	63	..	585	1625
Zeeland	Antwerp	1353	..	365	..	..	..	..	25	..
St. Hugo	do	..	..	250	..	75	50	25	125	275
Lahn	Bremen	..	..	..	..	..	175	..	200	150
Friederich der	Groose ..do	..	..	125	..	..	200	..	150	2500
Kentucky	Baltic	..	..	150	10	10	150	50	1600	3240
La Gascogne	Havre	825	..	..	..	..	25	..	100	20
Guildhall	Santander	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duchessa di	Genova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mediterranean	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Calabria	do	956	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tartar Prince ..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	12
Peconic	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	320
Aller	do	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	245	1395
Lombardia	do	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lodovica	South Africa	..	..	385	..	..	..	..	..	416
Total		11876	800	9748	3677	375	923	160	7072	45687
Last week		17597	10406	13518	4071	567	1265	200	8429	58747
Same time in 1900 ..		2396	8453	11038	10430	284	776	889	11435	29605

Last year's, 437 hhds. tallow.

Georgian to Liverpool, 100 hhds. tallow.

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TALLOW SOAP MATERIALS GREASE

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PURE ALKALI
SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL FOODS

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Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Weekly Review

Spreading of Buying Interest to New Crop Deliveries—Stronger Prices—Near Deliveries Well Controlled—Excitement in the Seed Situation

The mill people are interested in the market values of old oil, only as they realize that they will have an important bearing upon the early deliveries of the new crop. The October delivery has been sensitive to the position of the old oil, in that it has made better prices this week. From the beginning of the trading in the October delivery, several weeks since and of which a fair quantity has been sold ahead, its price has risen about 3c. per gallon; it is now at 37c. for prime yellow in New York; there are expectations of its doing better than that before the month is reached, possibly in the near future, particularly if old oil holds its present strong position, as seems likely. The offerings of the old oil are narrowed, as the people holding the most of it have been steadily gathering up the few outside lots.

We think still that the Olivers' have sold only a portion of their oil, despite some trade reports to the contrary; there has undoubtedly been a good deal of "guessing" in the trade respecting these holdings; it has been based chiefly upon the reasoning that as the Virginia-Carolina Co. had absorbed the Oliver plants that the oil had been cleaned out at the same time; but it would seem as though the oil was likely to be sold from time to time as the market would take care of it rather than risk the effect upon market values by unloading it all at once; it possibly comprises 20,000 barrels or more. Besides it is altogether probable that the holders have as good an opinion over future market prices of the oil as prevails in other sources. We regard the market for August and September deliveries as able to take care of itself; that indeed it

may have a more arbitrary price than that prevailing and based upon the fact that where the oil is held chiefly by the leading company that it is largely wanted for its own consumption and regular distribution. The extent of the home consumption of the oil can only be understood by association with the markets of the compounds and their buyers; it is safe to say that it is of unprecedented degree for this season of the year. Indeed the volume of business in the compounds is of that steady, liberal order that there is no hesitancy in advancing their prices from time to time as found necessary by the increased cost of the cotton oil and oleo stearine. Yet any possible better price for the compounds would leave them upon a very attractive buying basis as against pure lard. In other words, there is still a good margin for improvement on the compounds, and that it would show that the compound makers can easily afford current or higher prices for cotton oil.

While we do not look for a marked permanent advance in the prices of pure lard in the near future, yet at the same time there is no reason for more than temporary small declines for it. From a statistical standpoint the lard product is all right for somewhat better figures; but the packers will be for some time more interested in gathering up the hog supply, and naturally will not be particularly bullish over the products; the fact that the packers have been free sellers of the new crop options of the products, up to January may mean some manipulation of them eventually by which ordinary conditions of the market may be somewhat upset.

That the corn crop is likely to turn out materially larger than implied by some of the excited crop reports, a few weeks since, may prove beneficial to associated interests later in the season. It was quite certain that at the high prices for the grain recently through speculative excitement, that there would be an important falling off in the home consumption and of exports, it is possible that with more reasonable views now of the value of the grain that the absorption of it will be larger and short crop of it will have its full effect through the winter and early spring months. The situation of the corn market will have a good deal to do with the pure lard market, and through it with the compounds and cotton seed oil interests.

It is understood that the informal, or otherwise, talk of the oil companies, at

the close of the previous week, over the seed position, resulted in an arrangement by which there would be absence of competition among them for the seed, that no buying price was fixed, but that the quantities that each were to take in certain territories was clearly understood. Nevertheless the seed markets are very excited all over the South this week, where there is competition by outside mills; the farmers in some sections are asking as much as \$20.00 per ton for it; of course, they are not getting it. It would seem as though some few mills had sold oil ahead, as attracted by the comparatively high prices for it, as against ordinary seasons, and that they are now trying to buy the seed to protect their oil contracts. There are reports that the new company had bought of some of the mills which they had failed to secure control of in the Southeast and elsewhere, very fair quantities of crude oil ahead and which in connection with some other sales made by these outside mills, forces them into the market for seed. Naturally the planters are taking advantage of the urgent demands. The sales of the oil were largely for October delivery, but in part, as well, for September and November deliveries. High prices for seed at the outset of the season, particularly if under excitement and consequently abnormal, are usually hurtful to the general trading in the long run. The largest buyers of seed, of course, hold off for more settled condition; with the current prices for the productions they could not afford to pay anywhere near the inflated values for the seed.

It is true that if the cotton crop does not turn out more than 10,000,000 bales, around which amount the estimates now generally run, that fairly high prices for seed are warranted, however, materially under a \$20 basis they may be. But there is a good deal yet to be learned of the extent of the Texas crop, despite some gloomy reports of its prospects. We consider the season yet too young to rely upon cotton crop estimates.

There is not likely to be material, if any demand, to cover contracts on the recent rejections of August oil. The company that had most of the oil to make good on the contract deliveries had enough choice grade at a southern point, and which they brought forward to meet the contracts; of course, it was choice oil, but it was considered better to deliver that grade than be squeezed upon the open market.

The demands for the oil this week upon the New York market were quiet; it was

KENTUCKY REFINING CO. LOUISVILLE, KY., U.S.A.

Manufacturers
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COTTONSEED OIL

Summer Yellow and WHITE "Miners" Oil,

CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS.

Crude C. S. Oil "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE. X

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cable Address, "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.

thought that if August or September delivery of prime yellow had to be sold, 40c. was about the best price that could be made; at the same time, if there had been demand for it that 41c. and possibly 42c. would have been asked. There was no disposition to sell it, because of the active direct consumption. The October delivery was sold at 37c. for 3,000 brls.; at this writing that is the trading price. The November delivery would probably bring 36c. But deliveries after October are rather under neglect, both buyers and sellers desiring clearer views over the late future. There have been other sales of 300 brls. good off yellow on the spot, at 37½@38; 100 brls. do., November deliveries, 35½; 500 brls. prime yellow October, for export, at 37; 2,500 brls. prime yellow October and November together, 36@36¼ for export; 500 brls. do., export, 36½.

It is estimated that recently fully 30,000 brls. crude have been contracted for ahead, deliveries chiefly in September and October, partly, however, November, and that the probabilities are that the mills have yet to buy most of the seed to protect these sales of oil; a fair portion of the business was done in Texas and ranged at prices for crude in tanks at 28@30; chiefly at 29@30 for September and October, and 28 for November, while in the valley 29@29½ was paid, and at the southeast 29 to 30½, according to deliveries with at the close, and paid in the southeast for October and November deliveries.

The foreign demand for the oil has been better for October and November deliveries. At Rotterdam there is a large consumption of the cotton oil by reason of an active market for butterine, and which has caused a liberal business, as well, in oleo oil at a rise in the price to 60 florins for the oleo oil.

The tallow markets are becoming stronger with an advance in England.

COTTONSEED NOTES

The plant of the Giddings Cotton Oil Co., Giddings, Tex., started up this week.

The Stephenville Cotton Oil Mill, Stephenville, Tex., is completed and will commence operations about September 15.

Work on the oil mill at Yorkville, S. C., has been delayed, but it will commence crushing about November 1.

OIL FOR FUEL

The Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at a recent meeting discussed oil as a fuel in its several different phases. The comparative value of oil and coal as steam producers and the cost of shipping, handling and firing both fuels were explained by mill men who had had experience with them. It was asserted that coal had advanced 33.1-3 per cent. in its cost to the consumer, and a cheaper fuel was

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS

complete, various sizes, from the small mill to run in connection with a ginnery of 5-ton capacity to the largest mills, including the latest modern improvements in machinery, and producing the very best results. Also

Hydraulic Presses and Pressure Pumps

THE CARDWELL MACHINE CO.

RICHMOND, VA.

Cotton Seed Oil Machinery

THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED

Manufactured by the

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MODERN GINNING SYSTEMS

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E. Van Winkle Gin & Machine Works

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Local Oil Mills and Ginneries Combined

necessary to the Texas manufacturer. Some of the mill men had put in oil burning apparatus and reported that the results had been satisfactory.

After the meeting Secretary Robert Gibson said: "We have decided that oil is the fuel for Texas and is destined to open up new possibilities to the manufacturing interests. Of course, all cotton seed oil mills will not necessarily have to use oil, but the sentiment was that oil is the cheapest fuel at the present prices. If the coal and lignite men make a reduction then yesterday's action may not hold good."

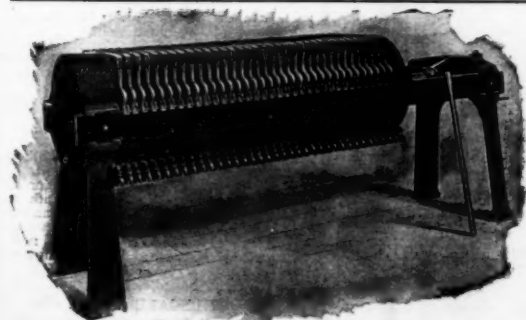
R. H. Erwin, of Waxahachie, and treasurer of the association, said: "North Texas will make a very good cotton crop, but in Central and South Texas the staple has been cut short. The Texas crop will be below the average."

ELBERT & GARDNER

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COTTON OIL,
CORN OIL,
TALLOW,
GREASES, Etc.



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For Use in Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, Abattoir, Soap Works, and Every Use where Rapid and Perfect Results are Essential.

JOHN JOHNSON & CO.,

WORKS, GARWOOD, N. J.

95 and 97 Liberty St.,

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RETAIL DEPARTMENT

A LEGAL VIEW OF THE SUNDAY CLOSING LAW

Again we draw the attention of the retail trade to the law requiring the Sunday closing of all butcher shops in the State of New York. The delicatessen people may stay open, inasmuch as they do not sell or deal in fresh meats. They may keep open until 10 a. m. These may also sell all day meals to be eaten on the premises.

Whether a butcher may close his refrigerator and open to sell cooked cured meats is another matter. The O'Connell law does not say that a butcher shall close his market. It simply says that he shall not be permitted "the public sale or exposing for sale or delivery of uncooked flesh foods, or meats, fresh or salt at any hour of the day." He may, like any one else, sell cooked meats like sausages, ham and corned beef.

We draw attention to this not for the purpose of inviting opposition to the law, but to point out to each his rights. It will hardly pay the butcher to open a Sunday competition with the delicatessen store. This ruse, of selling cooked stuffs, may just as well be watched by those who wish to see that the Sunday closing law is strictly observed by all.

TRUSTS CANNOT COLLECT DEBTS

Can a trust collect its debts? Well, no, it cannot. But before taking advantage of this dictum of law you have to find your trust. They are hard to locate. Senator Hanna says that there are no trusts. If that be so, why, then, every concern can collect as long as there is anything to collect. Feeling that trusts are about and getting your hands on them and feeling them are different things.

A trust cannot collect a debt because trusts are unlawful things, and cannot make legal debts. Every transaction by an illegal thing is itself illegal, and nothing it does can stand. The trust is helpless to collect its debts or the money for them, but you must first get hold of your trust or get it to admit that it is the unlawful thing before you can outlaw its accounts. Pulling hen's teeth is easier than proving the existence of a trust. The simplest thing is to walk up, pay up and say, "There are no trusts."

MEAT VS. GRAPE SEED

We used to hear from the doctors that little seeds caused appendicitis. Now some Parisian tells us that the malady is due to eating meat and we don't believe him. You see France grows the grape seed which were scaring the ladies who had the appendicitis fright. We grow the meat and it's O. K. He calls it all sorts of long names, but meat does not produce it. He made his experiments on Chinamen. They couldn't stand a decent diet anyway.

TESTING THE GAME LAW

The following has been sent us from Sioux Falls, S. D.:

W. G. Porter, assistant United States attorney, has returned from Yankton, where he represented the government in an unusual and interesting case before the federal commissioner at that place. H. F. Becker, a farmer living near Elk Point, was arrested for shipping quail and prairie chickens out of the State. The case against Becker is based upon an act of congress of May 25, 1900, known as the Lacey act, which is designed to prevent shipments of game birds in violation of local laws. Becker is charged with shipping seven boxes, three barrels and one drum, containing an aggregate of 912 quail and 186 prairie chickens. The packages were billed as containing dressed poultry, and were consigned to F. B. Pratt & Co., Boston. They were seized at Chicago. As the result of his preliminary examination Becker has been bound over to the next term of the United States Court. His bond was fixed at \$500, which he furnished.

GET YOUR HOUSE IN ORDER

Are you getting your doors ready, so that the hinges swing to the Sunday closing movement to-morrow? The Empire State's meat markets must close tight at 12 at nights Saturdays. The New York Sunday closing law goes into effect September 1.

A BEEF SAYING

The Germans look over at our great men of business and the fine fighting qualities of our men and evidently forget when taxing our animal products Cassius' query to Brutus: "Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed that he has grown so great?"

If we might suggest beef and pork and low tariff walls all Europe, especially, the poor of it, would become a bit like Caesar.

BUTCHERS WILL PROTECT THEMSELVES

The grocers and butchers, of Bowling Green, are preparing a credit book for the benefit of each other. Like all grocers and butchers, they lose a great deal by bad bills and they propose to arrange it so that a man who beats one bill will not be able to beat another. By this means the business men expect to be able to both increase their profits and to reduce the prices on some articles.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Saginaw, Mich., last week adopted rules which will be enforced:

1. All customers receiving credit to pay accounts in full on each regular pay day.
2. That customers not paying their accounts in full to be reported to the association.
3. That further credit shall be refused them at all markets until such account is settled in full.
4. All butchers having such accounts shall notify the secretary of the association, and the account will be referred to a committee, appointed to investigate the same.
5. Any member giving such person credit shall be fined \$2 for first offense, and \$5 for every offense afterward.

THE EVIL OF FROZEN MEATS

Refrigerator fresh meat has a decided advantage over frozen meat. It is a singular fact, however, that meat which has been frozen and subjected to a temperature of 50 degrees to 60 degrees F. decomposes much more rapidly, than meat which has been subjected to a temperature below the freezing point.

A cut of beef or a leg of mutton which has been frozen loses a very large part of its juices or gravy when cooked. This is due to the structural change in the cells. Refrigerated or fresh meats do not have this evil of insipidness; neither are these meats flabby or ropy. Cold will loosen and extract the albumen from meats, while cooking hardens and seals it in the meat body.

Whose Money is This

The Kansas City "Times" says:

The Armour Packing Company has the sum of \$6,668.24 that it wants to get rid of so badly that it has gone into the Circuit Court for the purpose of being told to whom the money shall be paid.

The packing company sues as an interpleader, the defendants being the Missouri Live Stock Commission company, the Boatman's Bank of St. Louis and Fox Brothers & Company. It is claimed that on June 10 last, the packing company purchased 107 head of cattle from the Missouri Live Stock Commission company, for which it was to pay an agreed net price of \$6,668.24. Before the money was paid it was learned that Fox Brothers & Co. claimed to be the owners of the cattle and that the bank claimed to have a mortgage on them. The purpose of the suit is to get the parties in court and find out who is entitled to the money.

Meat Meal

Did you ever hear of "meat meal?" It is made from the residue of the meats used for extracts. It is also made out of sheep's heads. Well, this is used as poultry food. Chickens like it. Man likes the chickens. So the packer finally uses the odds and ends into the human system under a pleasant pseudonym.



Weigh Your Ice

"Steel King" Ice Balance
The Best in the World
MADE IN THREE SIZES.

No. 200 weighs 200 lbs., by 2 pounds
No. 300 weighs 300 lbs., by 5 pounds
No. 400 weighs 400 lbs., by 5 pounds

The new "Steel King" Ice Balance contains all the good points of other makes and, in addition, comes nearer meeting the requirements of the "Ice Trade" than any other scale on the market.

It is made entirely of steel throughout.

Absolutely no castings to break.
No screws to shake loose.

The dial is much longer than other makes, and is very distinct; it is nickel plated, with large black figures. Every scale is constructed with a "limiter," so that the spring cannot be strained beyond its capacity.

It can be quickly adjusted, if necessary, by removing the cap on top and turning screw slightly.

Weight boxed, 4 1/2 pounds.

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MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Fass, D., 112 Broome, to M. Brand..	33
Leibowitz, M. & C., 244 E 98th st., to P. Mahl	60
Mastropaolo, S., 23 Monroe, to G. Maccanon	75
Stern & Lebowitz, 35 Jackson st., to B. Feinslein	400

Bills of Sale.

Pone, M., 2416 Amsterdam ave., to M. Del Bene	1,500
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Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Fallik, M., 466 W. 52d, to I. Hause..	105
Geiser, C., 939 Tremont ave., to J. H. Mohlman Co.	86
Goldberg, D., 252 E. 7th, to G. B. Citson	40
Shapiro, J., 1344 Park ave., to Levy & Fish	52
Vanacore, M., 418 W. 131st, to F. Congere	75
Davis, S., 174 3d ave., to H. Benjamin	373
Levitt, B., 64 W. Houston, to S. Levin McKenna, F. J., 176 Fulton, to J. Cairnes	300
Miller & Wolkowitz, 130 E. Houston, to S. Brenner	400
Pasternak, H., 8 Wooster, to M. Herzlich	250
Schwartzbarth & Rosenfeld, 28 Park pl., to J. D. Donnell	250
Weber, S., 10 Lispenard, to M. Levin (R.)	100
	60

Bills of Sale.

Berger, M., 304 E. 3d, to N. Gottregen	350
Betjemann, C., 203 E. 104th, to C. H. Burmeister	101
Schwedler, M. S. & J. S., 8th and MacDougal, to A. Du Rigo	2,412
Shapiro, S., 110 E. 7th, to J. H. Garsen	300
Wellner, A., 665 Wales ave., to P. Stachnick	824

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Niehaus, F. & D. H. Poppe, 235 Keap, to H. Budelmann	800
Thompson, L. W., 5th, near Surf ave., to J. Iden	1,000
Schwartzman, J., 1003 Wallabout mkt, to S. Rosenfeld	1,000

Bills of Sale.

Budelmann, H., 235 Keap, to D. H. Poppe (All Title)	740
Mohring, D. F. & J. F., 235 Keap, to F. Niehaus & H. Budelmann...	1,350

The New York Board of Health reports the seizures for week ending August 28, 1901: Beef, 7,750 lbs.; pork, 2,500 lbs.; mutton, 905 lbs.; poultry, 4,175 lbs.; veal, 1,580 lbs.; assorted meats, 60 lbs.

ADVERTISING WISDOM

Suppose your ad. don't pull at fust—
What be you goin' tur dew?
Throw up the sponge an' quit the race,
An' tell the folks yew're thru?
Uv course yew hain't, yew're goin' tur try
An' try an' try ag'in;
Blimey success will crown yew're ads.,
An' then yew'll git the tin.
—Advertising Experience.

BUSINESS RECORD

CONNECTICUT.—Sam'l Adams, William; retail meats; succeeded by S. Adams & Co.—Jos. A. Dube, Forestville; meat; closed by sheriff.—H. W. Nagel, Meriden; meat market, rec. quit claims and give mortgage \$1,000.—J. E. Murphy, New Britain; meat, etc.; agent, et ux R. E. mortgage \$500.—Wm. H. Welch, Torrington; meat, R. E. attached.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Mary T. Burke, Washington; provisions, etc.; Jos. Oxenberg, succeeds.—N. Auth and wife, Washington; pork, butcher and manufacturing sausages; consideration \$10.—J. T. Childress, Washington; provisions, etc.; released R. E. deed of trust \$1,800.—Jos. Sincell, Washington; provisions, etc.; petition for a receiver dismissed.

ILLINOIS.—Fischer Bros., Kewanee; meat; if interested inquire at office (13).

INDIANA.—Albert Janert, Indianapolis; manufacturer sausages; cancel R. E. mortgage \$2,000.

MAINE.—Chas. A. Skillings, Guilford; meat; out of business.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Lombard & Curtis, Boston; retail and wholesale fish; G. W. Curtis dead.—W. S. Hunt, Hampden; meat; sold out.—Thos. J. O'Keefe, Boston; provisions; petition in bankruptcy.—Fred E. Goss, Quincy; fish; bill of sale \$1, etc.

MONTANA.—Fritz Hoopman & Co., Missoula; meat; Jos. Sharpney withdrawn.

NEBRASKA.—Geo. Ike, Blue Hill; meat; succeeded by J. W. Havens.—E. D. Boye, Pawnee City; meats; succeeded by Wm. McCalla.—Fare & Bartlett, Pilger; meats; burned out.

HOW A BIG PLANT MAKES ICE

The machinery is massive and interesting. There are five immense boilers, with a 1000-horse power engine. These boilers take the filtered water and boil it into steam. The steam is then passed through pipes, over which cold water is passed, and it is converted into water again free from every impurity. This is the artificial pond, running in pipes.

Now in an immense rectangular hall is

the freezer, on the floor of which massive tanks about four feet high are laid.

The tanks are filled with water, into which enough salt is thrown to keep it from freezing. In the tanks are coils of pipe.

To feed these coils there are two prodigious solid brick implacements or piers, on which workmen were adjusting yesterday the machinery for compressing ammonia and pushing the same through the coils. On its way through the coils the ammonia absorbs the heat from the brine. When the ammonia reaches the end of the series it is a hot gas. Meanwhile the loss of heat has reduced the brine to eight degrees above zero.

Into this brine, freezing but not frozen, are placed great square-cornered cans of distilled water of convenient shape and size for cutting up into cakes. In about seventy-two hours one of these canfuls freezes to a cake, and the ice is made. Cranes come along and lift out the cans. A hot spray is dashed on the can to melt the edges, and out slides your ice.

New Shops

M. Matthes has opened a new meat market at Twentieth and Markets streets, Wilmington, Del.

Fletcher Bros. opened their new market at East Market street, Tiffin, O., last Saturday.

Jacob Hanch & Son have opened their new market at Holland, N. Y.

E. W. McClaughry will soon open a meat market in the Pacific Hotel, Dewey avenue, Cambridge, O.

Birchell & Holesappe will next week open their meat market at Tempe, Ariz.

Clark La Rue has opened a meat market at 304 North street, Middletown, N. Y.

John Lang will build a meat market at South Rondout, N. Y.

Everett Bros., of Windsor, have bought ground and will build a new meat market at Chatham and Goyeau streets, Detroit, Mich.

Business Changes

Henry & George Young, Jr., now run the Lodi meat market at Lodi, O.

James Friends has purchased the meat business of Frank Husted at Millerton, Pa.

John Gormley is the new proprietor of the Gill House meat market at Carthage, N. Y. He bought it.

W. O. Blake has purchased the Renner market at Fremont, Ia.

Harrington & Cravens have bought the Ray meat market, at 14 N. Sixth street, Fort Smith, Ark.



\$1000⁰⁰ IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us. TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Connecticut State Retail Butchers' Association entertained 6,000 people at Hanover Park last week. A good program of sports was furnished. The Meriden boys beat the New Haven boys by 7 to 10. The lunch was made up of beef, 5,000 pounds; lambs, 2,000 pounds; bread, 5,000 loaves. The event was the annual state convention.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Association, of Providence, R. I., went down the bay for a sail last week, and had a "sea faring" time. Some of the sandwiches got acrobatic in the swells.

The Lake Superior Butchers' Association, of Ashland, Wis., went to Madeline and had a most enjoyable picnic. The "Plowboy" was full of meat and meat folk.

There is a movement on foot to organize sectional associations of the Retail Butchers' Association on lines suggested by The National Provisioner about two years ago.

The annual outing of the Oswego, N. Y., Retail Butchers' Association took place at Beach Oswego Sunday of last week. The \$5 prize baseball match between the "Colts" and Peebles was a corker.

The Saginaw butchers notified the Detroit Retail Butchers' Association that they would close upon last Saturday and join them in the annual feast and good time. They did so. The beef dressing contest was one of unusual interest.

The Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association, of Brownwood, Tex., was organized last week with fourteen members.

The Benchmen Butchers' Association, of Jersey City, N. J., is moving for a Sunday closing law for New Jersey.

Butchers down in Washington, D. C., are getting a beer affiliation. The Hotel, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' International League of America and the International Union of Amalgamated Butcher Workmen and Meat Cutters of America are affiliated brothers in the American Federation of Labor, only the butchers have the pull on the name if size counts.

The Chester, Pa., Grocers' and Butchers' Association has received its charter. It is a work of art from the pen of L. D. Senat, of Norwood, Pa. The members of the association are strictly observing the Wednesday half holiday.

Fred Damaske, of Oshkosh, Wis., killed and dressed a beef in four minutes thirty-two seconds at the Milwaukee butchers' picnic last week.

The Meriden, Conn., Butchers' Association had a huge time at Hanover Park on Tuesday. There was a big parade in the morning and then food and fun the balance of the time. The Norwalk butchers came over and joined in.

The Butchers' Employees Association, of Richmond Borough, had a fine old time at Ralsch's Silver Lake Park, S. I., last Monday at their annual outing. President Henry S. Connelly was on hand and kept things "a movin'."

The champion cow skimmers of St. Joseph will give some idea of their skill on September 1 at the outing of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North American in New Ulm Park. There will be beef dressers from other centers to peel cattle against the Missouri boys.

High Priced Ox Tails

A London, Eng., butcher tried to sell some unsound ox tails. The court got hold of him and made him pay \$22.50 each for ten of these cow appendages. They cost him \$225. Whew!

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Edward King was unconscious that he was scattering sausages along the road at Hardwick, Mass., last week, from his meat cart. He knows it now.

Mice chewed matches in Louis Green's meat market at Batavia, N. Y., last week. There was a great ham cooking in consequence.

John J. Kinney, who represents Ahlborn & Co., the meat merchants of Wilkes Barre, Pa., was seen doing business among the trade down at Carbon & Co.

One Adolph Herz has conceived the idea of running a poultry ranch near Yankton, Minn. He only has a measly 40,000 chickens to start with.

A freight wreck at Ohio City, O., caught four cars of dressed beef in the crush. The cars were pressed open and the beef was ruined.

Sauerkraut holds its own. The Philippine army will eat \$50,000 worth of it with the meat diet.

Abraham Schlossbach, the South Main street, Asbury Park, N. J., butcher, got mixed up in a trolley car situation and came near being mangled.

An engine at Janesville, Wis., took a notion to plunge into a canning factory and did it. Loss about 30,000,000 tin cans smashed.

A Providence, R. I., night watchman thought he saw ghosts walking in a cold storage plant, got scared and sent in the alarm for police. The bluecoats could find nothing.

Rea & Co., the meat men, at Pittsburg, Pa., had a couple employees arrested last week for systematic swindling of the company.

Steve S. Conway, the big superintendent of Armour & Co., at Chicago, was in Sioux City, Ia., last week, "making arrangements" for things.

A steer jumped over a baby in Philadelphia Sunday, ran through the house of its owner, C. W. Eshleman, the slaughterer, from whose abattoir it escaped, and wound up by tossing a boy 20 feet. The lad was not hurt. Several Philadelphians are now eating that beef's meat.

The butchers of Birmingham, Ala., are sullenly waiting for the City Council to take action in the matter of building a bigger market. If the Council will not act, the butchers will.

Twenty Years a Casing Salesman

Charles H. Hertz, the resident agent and hustling sausage casing representative, of S. Oppenheimer & Co., at Boston, Mass., will, next month, celebrate the twentieth year of his connection with this important business concern. It is said that Mr. Hertz is the only casing salesman in this country who can claim twenty years of consecutive connection with one house. Only a good man can hold on so long and a good,

shrewd house like that of S. Oppenheimer & Co., knows how to keep and use a valuable man.

GETTING READY TO VIOLATE THE SUNDAY CLOSING LAW

We have been privately informed by a Patchogue, L. I., butcher that there is an intention on the part of most of the butchers in that town to ignore and to violate the O'Connell Sunday closing law. We are further assured that the authorities of the place will not act against them unless forced to do so.

The State Retail Butchers' M. P. Association's officers and those of the Benchmen's Union should keep tab on Patchogue so as to establish a precedent and set an example to those who may set themselves up against this new law which closes all butcher shops in New York State on Sundays on and after September 1.

THE OPEN SEASONS FOR GAME AND BIRDS

Under the game laws of New York the following birds and game may be sold between these dates during 1901-1902:

Deer and venison, Sept. 1 to Nov. 16.

Partridge, Sept. 15 to Dec. 16.

Woodcock, Sept. 15 to Dec. 16.

Grouse, Sept. 15 to Dec. 16.

Prairie hens, Sept. 15 to Dec. 16.

Squirrels, Sept. 1 to Dec. 16.

Wild Ducks (all kinds), Sept. 1 to April 30.

Snipe (all kinds), Sept. 1 to May 1.

Plover (all kinds), Sept. 1 to May 1.

There is no law which prohibits the sale of hares and rabbits at any season of the year, in New York State.

AMUSEMENTS FOR BUSINESS MEN

Proctors

Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre opened its season on Saturday afternoon, August 31, and Manager Proctor's four New York City theatres are now in line for the season. "A Fair Rebel" was the opening bill at Manager Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street and it will be continued as the attraction during the ensuing week. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre offers "The Widow Bedott" as its main comedy, with Joseph Palmer in the title role. "In a Dressing Room" will be the curtain raiser. The Twenty-third Street Theatre has a rousing comedy bill in "The Man from Mexico," a play in which the Proctor stock has scored one of its best successes. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" will be the bill for the first week in September. The curtain raiser will be "Brown the Martyr," a serious little contrast from the broad comedy of "A Bachelor's Honeymoon."

Cable Address,
"Rabbits, Liverpool."

A. B. C. Code,
4th Edition.
Reference, the Bank of Liverpool, Limited,

ISAAC GRACE, Jr.

353, 356, 357, 358 St. John's Market

LIVERPOOL

POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT
FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME

Having the largest connection with the principal buyers of Poultry throughout the United Kingdom, I am in a position to handle these goods to the best possible advantage, and to the greatest benefit of consignors.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Any information readily given as to packing weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

Morris Behman, the butcher at 79 Osborne street, Brooklyn, lost a watch and some money. He accused a butcher on Boerum street of getting it and \$34. One Reiner is also accused. Butcher Behman spent the night at the other butcher's house and left minus the above valuables.

Nelson Morris & Co. went before Magistrate Zeller on Saturday as complainants against two fourteen-year-old youths, whom they charged with trying to enter the company's box at 765 Westchester avenue. They were sent up.

Butchers are taking our advice and posting notice of closing. This prepares the public mind for the advent of the new legislative enactment.

Armour & Co.'s plant at Henderson street, Jersey City, N. J., was burned Monday night. The flames were confined to the building.

Westchester avenue is not the driest place in Manhattan after a big rain storm. Cannon Brothers, the big poultry people, had their new place temporarily inundated. The concern's excellent facilities and quick dispatch minimized the loss and inconvenience.

The beef houses had their spill also. Among those who were inconvenienced and suffered more or less damage were Armour & Co., the Armour Packing Company, Swift & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., and others. The total loss and damage to all the houses, including that to the American Ice Company, is estimated at about \$50,000.

The cellars and lower floors of the district were literally flooded, deluged and there was no escape either from the beating storm itself or from its dire effects.

James L. Reynolds, the well-known meat and provision merchant, at Mount Vernon and New Rochelle, had one Morris, a former employee of his, "to court" for some alleged irregularity to the extent of \$30.

The Greater New York Benchmen's Association had their annual outing at Scheutzen Park, Astoria, Friday of last week. There was a good time and a big crowd. It was a great success.

Timothy Sullivan, the well-known produce man of Washington market, died at the Hudson Street Hospital Thursday of last week. He will be missed by the habitués there.

Little Henry Reisner, of 2133 Third avenue, fell from the fire escape at his home Friday night and was caught in the fleshy part of his leg by a meat hook of the butcher shop below. He fell two stories and this accident, painful as it is, may have saved his life.

A discharge in bankruptcy has been granted to Frederick Fisher, the provision dealer, of 2398 Fifth avenue. His liabilities were \$2,248.

The Cudahy Packing Co. served papers on Fanny McKane in an action for \$315.47 by nailing the papers on her door. John Y. McKane keeps cropping up.

August Schmidt runs a butcher shop at 2647 Atlantic avenue. His meat wagon horse was frightened by a passing train and bolted and stirred things up along Snedicker avenue. Finally he and the wagon were subsequently picked up in separate parcels. This was on Monday.

J. W. Person, the engineer of the plant, was nearly overcome by fumes during the fire which burned Armour & Co.'s Jersey City plant last Tuesday morning. He was trying to reach his engine at the time to shut off steam. He struggled out finally and was rescued by his men in time to save

his life. It was a close call. But he was brave and faithful to duty.

I. Wertheimer, of 153 East Fourth street, doesn't let the grass grow under his feet. A representative of this paper recently met him on the upper East Side in the forenoon, on the upper West Side in the afternoon, and, later in the day, saw him booking orders in Hoboken. That's the kind of hustling which pays. Mr. Wertheimer is noted for the excellent quality of the spices and butcher supplies which he handles.

E. Acker, of 522 Tenth avenue, is spending his well earned vacation in the White Mountains with his family. In his absence the business is being conducted by his brother, who is noted on the West Side for his handsome military moustache.

A NOVEL POULTRY TAG

The mails from Washington this week brought to Conron Bros., the poultry dealers, their copyright of a novel card with which they will, in future, tag all poultry—chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese—sold from their places.

This copyrighted tag for poultry has across the top: "Registered trade (then a 'B' within a large 'C') mark." On the body of the tag-card is the following:

GENUINE SWEDESBORO MILK FED.

(In the center here is the letter "B" enclosed by the letter "C" followed by the words "Trade-Mark," and under both a pair of chicken feet.)

GRAIN COOKED WITH MILK.
CONRON BROS.

The firm deposited on May 20, in the patent office for registration, facsimiles of a certain trade mark. Their statement was made for trade mark on July 20, 1901. The arrival of the pretentious patent office bundle showed that the copyright was allowed and in pretty quick order.

Messrs. Conron are pretty enterprising and they give a zest, novelty and neatness to their business which keeps it alive and fresh, if the chickens and other birds themselves are dead.

Military Mice

Louis Frank, of Eighth avenue, has a new scheme for attracting attention to his store. He is getting together a regiment of young mice, and is going to train them to execute military maneuvers in his window with matches for guns, and thimbles for caps. Mr. Frank wishes to say that he will pay 25c. apiece for good fat mice, 20c. for young, lean mice and 50c. for pure white mice with green eyes. These are to act as officers.

A Soon Rascal

Bernard J. Casey, the pickled goods dealer, at 95 Fourth street, Brooklyn, employed the champion thief. He had been employed only a few hours when he decamped with his employer's horse, wagon and some money which he had collected. An Oak street precinct policeman in Manhattan found the horse and wagon Monday. Parnell, the vanished driver, was taking it easy on the Bowery Monday night, and was duly taken in by an officer.

If marketmen and others would board their employes they would both weed out worthless men as well as the chances of being mulcted by the defaults of their help.

A Green Eyed Soak

Leo Stiner, of 172 E. 106th street, had an unpleasant experience two weeks ago. After 10 a. m. a boy came in for a leg of mutton, and, of course, Mr. Stiner served him, as nine out of ten butchers would have done. After the boy had left with the leg of mutton, a member of the Benchmen's Association had Mr. Stiner arrested and fined \$5 for selling meat after 10 a. m. This is very proper under the law. But the propriety of such an act is questionable, as a matter of good taste, if the butcher who was responsible for the arrest and not Mr. Stiner were business rivals of each other. It is perfectly proper to uphold the law, so dear to every journeyman, but personal feeling should not be permitted to enter into it, and especially so when this week ends the Sunday opening of markets at any hour in New York State.

A Pushing Marketman

Louis Bloch opens his fine new market to-day. It is one of the handsomest and best equipped meat markets on Columbus avenue. This gentleman is particularly well adapted for this class of trade, having been in the prime beef business for a number of years. He is as good a judge of beef as any one in the trade. Before going into the prime beef business Mr. Bloch was in business at Third avenue and Sixty-first street, and Tenth avenue and Twenty-sixth street. With almost 25 years of experience he knows all the ins and outs of his business. The ever popular Jim McLean, with his usual unexcelled good taste, put in the fixtures and, as every one knows the kind of work McLean does, it is safe to say that, "barring fire or an earthquake," Mr. Bloch will not have any repairing to do for a score of years. The National Provisioner extends its good wishes to Mr. Bloch for his success in his new venture.

The Butchers' Friend

Old Good Eye John Dutil, of Fisherman's Rest, in West Forty-second street, is one of the characters among butchers. He probably has as many friends among them as any other man living, as he caters to their idle hours, one passing John's place any evening would think that it was the meeting place of some butchers' association. A representative of this paper "dropped alongside" to find out what it was all about. Instead of hearing talk of prime beef and chuck steak, he heard these kind of things:

"Say, John, I want two dozen crab." Another butcher shouted: "Three dozen worms and eight sinkers;" another wanted "a leader." Was it a cheap sale for Saturday he wanted, or what? The Provisioner representative grew thoughtful.

Butchers sold crabs and had leaders, and soup bones for sinkers, but who sold worms?" he mused.

The mystery was finally solved by John himself, who explained that the marketmen were ordering bait to go fishing with.

John is a good man to go to when anything in that line is wanted. He has every item from a hand-made rod to a bit of fisherman's luck.

A. LESTER HEYER, CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. No Connection With Any Other House

ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South St. Joseph, Mo., August 27.

Receipts of cattle last week numbered 11,905, as compared with 9,523 for the previous week and 9,749 for the same week a year ago. Native steers that were much in need of more familiarity with corn and grass westerns were in ample supply, while the proportion of corn, finished beeves was not very large. Strictly good beeves declined 10 to 15c. and good grades and those under lost 20 to 35c. Good, heavy cows and heifers lost 10 to 15c. and other kinds broke 15 to 25c. The market for stockers and feeders was active and the demand of good volume during the early part of the week, but later on conditions changed for the worse and prices declined 10 to 15c. Quarantine offerings were large in numbers and ran mostly to steers, for which the market closed up 10 to 15c. lower. The stuff and veals were fully steady for the week.

Supplies of hogs for the week totaled 37,509, as against 35,331 for the preceding week and 28,505 for the like of a year ago. There was a reduced number of fat-back hogs, as compared with the previous week's arrivals, and more of the rough packing grades. Pigs were by no means plentiful and the demand was of good proportions. The range of prices for Tuesday of this week was 5.85 to 6.35, with the bulk of sales at 6.00 to 6.30, as against 6.00 to 6.12½ at Chicago for the same day. Good to choice pigs, sold from 5.00 to 5.35.

Arrivals in the sheep department numbered only 3,910, as compared with 6,783 for the former week and 12,961 for the corresponding week a year ago. A good share of the offerings were natives and range stock also were in liberal quota. There were a reduced number of half fat and common to medium and an enlargement in the marketing of good, fat grades. Under a limited supply from day to day and an excellent general demand, the market held quite even, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions existing for the greater part of the week. The week closed up with mutton grades selling steady to 10c. higher, while on the other hand, lambs declined mostly 10 to 15c.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK REVIEW

The receipts during the week ending August 28 were as follows: 20,428 cattle, 28,732 hogs and 10,804 sheep, against 25,979 cattle, 31,358 hogs and 12,455 sheep, received during the previous week.

CATTLE.—Fairly active last week and about steady; choice native beef steers in light offering; common mixed stuff generally cheaper.

HOGS.—Light receipts with a scarcity of choice heavies of current note, and prices on that kind strong and higher; but ordinary and fair to good hogs of light and medium weights quiet and not appreciably changed in value. Extreme range of sales during week was \$3.50 to \$6.35. Higher at start of week.

SHEEP.—Free receipts averaging pretty good in quality met an active and steady to strong market last week, but stockers was poor and thin stuff dull.

Provision Market

The receipts during the week ending August 28 were: Hams, 569,500 lbs.; meats, 7,010,300 lbs.; lard, 1,533,800 lbs., and 31 lbs. pork.

Buoyant and higher, save on pork and green hams.

PORK.—F. o. b. standard in a jobbing way at \$15.75.

LARD.—Choice steam on East Side closed nominally at 8.75@8.77c. Sale, 1 car kettle, rendered in tierces at 9½c.

TALLOW.—Country scarce and firm at 4¼@5c. for current receipts to 5¼c. for strictly prime. Packers' choice 5¼@5½c.

OLEO STEARINE.—Held at 10c.

HIDES.—Offerings light and market unchanged.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Cattle receipts for the week ending Friday were: 54,500 head, previous week 43,000, same week last year 38,000. The increase was mostly in natives and western grassers. Fat cattle were slow in the market on Monday and Tuesday. But during the next three days this grade advanced 20c. to 35c., top beeves on Thursday brought \$5.90, cows and heifers were unchanged, canners lower. Fair to choice cows sold at \$2.50 to \$4.25, top heifers \$5, canners \$1.50 to \$2.40. There was a heavy supply of stockers and feeders which caused them to decline 10c. to 15c.

Shipments to the country was liberal, top stockers going at \$4.20 to \$5, top feeders \$3.95. There arrived 8,500 Southern cattle. The tone of the market was better with some sales higher. The quality of the offerings fair. Common to good steers sold at \$2.70 to \$3.75, cows largely at \$2.40 to \$2.80.

The hog receipts for the week amounted to 36,000, previous week 40,000, same week of last year 38,000 head. Prices advanced 15c. to 25c. against heavy protest of the big buyers. The market was \$1 to \$1.30 higher than a year ago. Heavy hogs brought \$6.30 to \$6.45, mixed and medium \$6 to \$6.35, light \$5.60 to \$6.20, desirable pigs \$5 to \$5.70.

The sheep receipts for the week reached 20,000, previous week 12,000, same week last year 17,000. Lambs were plentiful and declined 15c. to 25c. Sheep were in fair supply and nearly steady all the week. Stockers and feeders were well represented, the demand was good. Fair to choice lambs brought \$4.25 to \$4.75, native wethers \$3.25 to \$3.65, western wethers \$3.15 to \$3.50, western yearlings \$3.40 to \$3.65, feeding lambs \$3 to \$3.25, stockers \$2 to \$2.75.

Slaughterers' purchases for the week:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Armour	10,700	11,800	5,000
Swift	6,200	9,200	6,400
Fowler	150	6,700	100
Schwarzschild & S....	5,900	5,000	2,800
Cudahy	3,200	5,000	1,400
Ruddy	500	600	400
Omaha P. Co.	300	..	..
Small Butchers	200	100	400

Hides are active, the sales aggregating 40,000. Light natives were cleaned up at 10c. to 10¼c. There were 30,000 sold at river points on Thursday. Heavy Texas hides were over sold; lights and extremes were plentiful; butts and Colorados were closely sold up. Holders of heavy Texas hides asked 13c., light 11¼c., extremes 10¾c., butt brands were held at 12c. and Colorados at 11¼c.

**Packinghouses,
Rendering Works,
Lard Refineries,
Sausage Factories,
Meat Markets,
Provision Dealers,
Cotton Oil Mills,
Soap Works,
Hide Dealers,
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CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Live Stock

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, August 22.....	8,568	705	27,534	16,441
Friday, August 23.....	2,136	129	16,739	5,123
Saturday, August 24.....	544	32	12,715	508
Monday, August 26.....	22,252	597	22,033	16,259
Tuesday, August 27.....	6,753	1,324	19,283	20,324
Wednesday, August 28.....	16,500	900	27,000	17,000

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, August 22.....	5,900	86	5,337	3,500
Friday, August 23.....	4,663	293	3,448	3,653
Saturday, August 24.....	832	1	1,257	235
Monday, August 26.....	5,234	61	5,196	320
Tuesday, August 27.....	2,237	227	2,715	3,034
Wednesday, August 28.....	5,000	100	7,000	1,500

Range of Cattle Values

Prime beefs, 1,000 to 1,600 lbs.....	\$6 05 @ \$6 30
Good to choice b'va, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.....	5 45 @ 6 00
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	4 90 @ 5 40
Plain to common beef steers.....	4 50 @ 4 85
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	3 85 @ 4 40
Good to f'cy feeders 800 to 1,200 lbs.....	3 60 @ 4 25
Plain to fair light stockers.....	2 10 @ 3 50
Bulls, poor to fancy.....	2 10 @ 4 50
Good fat cows and heifers.....	3 20 @ 4 85
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2 40 @ 3 10
Common to good culling cows.....	1 50 @ 2 25
Veal calves, fair to fancy.....	4 60 @ 5 50
Stock calves, common to fancy.....	3 00 @ 4 25
Fed Western steers.....	4 40 @ 6 00
Fed Texas steers.....	4 10 @ 5 25
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	2 50 @ 4 00

Range of Hog Values

Choice to ex. strong-wt. shipping.....	\$6 35 @ 6 52½
Rough to good heavy packing.....	5 80 @ 6 10
Selected butcher weights.....	6 30 @ 6 47½
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	5 90 @ 6 25
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.....	6 00 @ 6 37½
Common to fancy light mixed.....	5 80 @ 5 45
Thin to choice 80 to 110 lb pigs.....	3 25 @ 5 25
Culls, stags and throwouts.....	2 75 @ 5 75

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, speep and yearlings.....	\$3 75 @ 4 00
Good to choice native wethers.....	3 60 @ 3 85
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3 25 @ 3 75
Good to prime western muttons.....	3 80 @ 4 00
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	3 10 @ 4 40
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	2 40 @ 3 15
Culls, bucks and tail-end lots.....	1 50 @ 2 25
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	2 75 @ 3 25
Poor to fancy clipped yearlings.....	3 00 @ 4 00
Spring lambs, poor to fair.....	2 00 @ 4 00
Spring lambs, good to fancy.....	4 15 @ 5 10

General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—The advance in the hog market to 6.50 in Chicago did not have the usual effect of materially increasing the receipts, naturally indicating that there will be at least a pause in the liquidation that has been going on for the past sixty days. The quality of the hogs in the various markets continues poor, the quality at Chicago showing a greater falling off than during any other week of the season. Strictly choice hogs are scarce and are commanding a greater premium than at any other time. This class of hogs have sold freely this week from 6.30 to 6.50, while the packing grades sold from 5.90 to 6.25. The western markets have kept up in line as usual, and the provision market held up fairly well. We look for lighter receipts at Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha, but think the receipts in Chicago and the other northern markets will continue comparatively liberal during the entire season. We note no increase in the stocks of provisions, notwithstanding the large increase in the receipts of hogs, we believe the

prospect is still favorable for a stronger market during the month of September. Much will depend upon the attitude of the farmers as to whether they will mature their hogs at the present price of corn or not, and therefore it is difficult to foretell the markets for the winter months; but we are inclined to think that prices will work to a lower level later in the season.

CATTLE.—Receipts of good to choice fat cattle were moderate during the week and prices advanced 15@25c. Prices for the best dry-fed cattle are about the best of the season. The outlook is still favorable for this class of cattle. Receipts of range cattle show a considerable increase, as usual at this season of the year, and as a rule, they are of good quality. The bulk of the northwestern range cattle are selling from 4.25@4.75. Stockers and feeders are selling at about the lowest prices of the season, with only fair prospects.

SHEEP.—The demand for fat sheep and lambs continues good, and prices ruled 15@25c. higher during the week, fat western range sheep and yearlings selling from 3.60@4.00; good to choice western lambs, 4.90@5.20. We look for more liberal receipts in the near future, and would not be surprised to see a little lower range of prices; but mutton is still the cheapest meat there is, and we see no good reason why the demand should not increase on that account.

Provision Letter

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazarus & Co.)

Chicago, August 28.

We find an improved trade in S. P. meats with price steady. We quote to-day's market as follows:

GREEN HAMS.—10 to 12 pounds average, nominally 9½¢; do, 12 to 14 pounds average, nominally 9½¢; do, 14 to 16 pounds average, nominally 9½¢; do, 18 to 20 pounds average, nominally 9½¢.

GREEN CLEAR BELLIES.—8 to 10 pounds average, nominally 9½¢; do, 9 to 11 pounds average, nominally 9½¢; do, 10 to 12 pounds average, nominally 9½¢.

GREEN PICNICS.—5 to 6 pounds average, nominally 7½¢; do, 6 to 8 pounds average, nominally 7c; do, 8 to 10 pounds average, nominally 7c.

GREEN NEW YORK SHOULDERS.—10 to 12 pounds average, nominally 7c; do, 12 to 14 pounds average, nominally 7c.

GREEN SKINNED HAMS.—18 to 20 pounds average, nominally 10c.

Fertilizer Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. A. Howard & Co.)

Chicago, August 28.

There is nothing to report in the ammoniate market this week, being no change since our last advices. Buyers do not seem to be ready to place orders.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES

Horns No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. average, ton.....	\$260.00
Horns, No. 2, 40 lbs. average, ton.....	185.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. average, ton.....	90.00
Hoofs, per ton, black.....	23.50
Hoofs, per ton, striped.....	25.00
Hoofs, per ton, white.....	40.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. average, ton.....	40.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. average, ton.....	60.00
Flat shin bones, per ton, 40 lbs. average.....	42.00

Provision Market

Provision prices held their own last week and a little better. Increased consumption was the feature. Buying of October product by the packers was the pit feature. For six weeks, since the West began to feel the effect of the drought, the marketing of hogs has been 100,000 hogs weekly ahead of last year. If that keeps up four weeks more the marketing will be 1,000,000 ahead of last year, an unnatural draught on the supplies. So far, notwithstanding this hog liquidation, the stocks have not increased. It would seem inevitable that somewhere in the crop year the higher price of feed and reduction in the hog supply will be felt. It ought to be encouraging to the bull that in the very midst of the emergency liquidation of the hogs the stocks of product are not increasing. Very few in the trade are, however, inclined to risk the long wait which seems to be ahead for the buyer of the deferred futures.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKETS

An increasing number of merchants from other points was seen in the local market during last week, and the buying was much more liberal than jobbers, manufacturers and wholesalers had anticipated to follow the reports of crop damage so much in evidence a few weeks ago. Latest advices from the traveling men in the territories most adversely affected, as well as from visiting merchants from the same sections, indicates that the popular reports of damage were greatly overdrawn, and probably due to the excitement following the phenomenal weather conditions which then prevailed. There is now every indication that the fall trade in general merchandise lines will reach as large an aggregate in this market this season as it did last.

COOPERAGE

Steady at 82½¢. to 90¢. for pork barrels and \$1 to \$1.02½ for lard tierces.

Produce Exchange Notes

The Produce Exchange will adjourn business over Saturday as well as on Monday, Labor Day.

Produce Exchange memberships are at about \$200.

Proposed for membership: Jesse L. Livermore (stocks); Louis Wardlaw Haskell (cotton oil).

Visitors: J. G. R. Graham, R. B. Ennis, J. O'Brien, C. H. Lane, Chicago; A. A. James, Buffalo; S. E. Fisher, R. W. Tilton, St. John; A. McGee, Montreal; John T. Brodner, New Orleans.

ESTABLISHED 1865

Market Reports Furnished

INCORPORATED 1892

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LORENZO E. ANDERSON,

Care of Mercantile Trust Company,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

APPRAISERS' DECISIONS

J. H. Rossbach & Bros., and Hafnagel, Plottier & Co. The merchandise in question, consisted of hides and skins mingled as imported, and was classified as dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as hides, under paragraph 437 of the tariff act of 1897. The protestants claimed that the articles were skins and free of duty under paragraph 664.

Following the rulings in similar cases the board sustained the protest to some extent and reversed the decision of the collector.

F. B. Vandegrift & Co.—The merchandise consisted of pickled goat skins, which were returned by the local appraiser, and assessed by the collector at 10 per cent., ad valorem, under paragraph 438 of the tariff act of 1897, which provides for "skins for morocco, tanned, but unfinished." It was claimed in the protest that the articles should be assessed as goat skins not tanned, but raw, and that they were dutiable under par. 664 of said act.

The protest was sustained.

NEW ORLEANS RECORD

The Crescent City Stock Yards and Slaughter House Company, of New Orleans, made a new record for slaughtering cattle and broke the old record all to pieces recently. The company slaughtered exactly 526 head of cattle in one day. There are from 300 to 400 cattle slaughtered every day at the extensive plant, but that day all records were smashed, and the company killed more beeves than has ever been slaughtered in New Orleans before in a single day. The company has all its orders filled and is prepared to take additional orders.

STATE TO MAKE SOAP

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the soap used in the Minnesota State institutions will be made at the Rochester asylum. The asylum has had a plant for some time which furnished all the soap needed at the asylum, and some of the output was sold. The members of the board of control have decided that the plant can be utilized to a larger extent, and contracts for the supply of soap needed at State institutions the coming three months were let to the asylum. Contracts were let to outside concerns for toilet and other varieties of soap not made at the asylum plant.

To Purchase Land From Dold

At a recent meeting of the city council of Wichita, Kan., it was resolved that a special election be held by the people of the city for the purpose of authorizing the authorities to purchase thirty acres of ground from the Jacob Dold Packing Co. for a public park. There seems to be no doubt that the result will give the necessary authority.

Will Close Packinghouse

It is reported from Kansas City that the Cudahy Packing Co. will close their packing house there, owing to labor troubles.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
SATURDAY, AUG. 24.				
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
September	14.40	14.45	14.37½	14.37½
October	14.45	14.52½	14.45	14.45
January	15.55	15.57½	15.52½	15.55
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	8.90	8.95	8.90	8.95
October	8.97½	9.02½	8.97½	9.02½
January	8.82½	8.82½	8.80	8.82½
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.37½	8.42½	8.37½	8.42½
October	8.42½	8.50	8.42½	8.50
January	8.00	8.00	7.97½	7.97½

MONDAY, AUG. 26.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	14.40	14.40	14.32½	14.32½
October	14.45	14.50	14.42½	14.42½
January	15.57½	15.57½	15.45	15.47½
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	8.95	8.97½	8.92½	8.92½
October	9.05	9.05	9.00	9.00
January	8.82½	8.87½	8.80	8.80
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.37½	8.42½	8.37½	8.42½
October	8.55	8.57½	8.47½	8.47½
January	8.00	8.00	7.92½	7.95

TUESDAY, AUG. 27.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
September	14.25	14.25	14.22½	14.25
October	14.32½	14.35	14.32½	14.35
January	15.45	15.47½	15.40	15.42½
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	8.90	8.95	8.87½	8.90
October	8.95	9.00	8.92½	8.97½
January	8.82½	8.82½	8.77½	8.80
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.42½	8.45	8.37½	8.37½
October	8.52½	8.55	8.45	8.47½
January	7.92½	7.95	7.90	7.92½

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
September	14.20	14.20	14.12½	14.17½
October	14.27½	14.30	14.25	14.30
January	15.40	15.45	15.27½	15.35
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	8.87½	8.87½	8.82½	8.82½
October	8.92½	8.95	8.90	8.90
January	8.77½	8.80	8.72½	8.75
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.37½	8.37½	8.27½	8.27½
October	8.45	8.45	8.32½	8.35
January	7.90	7.90	7.85	7.85

THURSDAY, AUG. 29.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	8.90	8.95	8.90	8.92½
January	8.75	8.85	8.75	8.77½
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	8.40	8.45	8.37½	8.40
January	7.85	7.92½	7.85	7.87½
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
October	14.25	14.40	14.25	14.40
January	15.35	15.50	15.35	15.37½

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	8.97½	9.02½	8.95	9.02½
January	8.80	8.87½	8.80	8.87½
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	8.42½	8.50	8.42½	8.50
January	7.92½	7.97½	7.92½	7.97½
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
October	14.47½	14.50	14.42½	14.50
January	15.50	15.55	15.45	15.55

HEREFORD STOCK SOLD

General Luis Terrazas, of Chihuahua, Mexico, has purchased from William Humphrey, of the Rio Grande Land and Cattle Co., a complete herd of registered Hereford stock for his ranch. About 110 head were included in the purchase.

Beef for Klondike

Fifteen hundred beeves have been shipped from Seattle and Vancouver to Dawson for winter supplies in the Klondike. They will be slaughtered at Dawson.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz.	\$1.25
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....		2.30
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....		4.60
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....		7.50
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....		17.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS

Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	Per doz.	\$1.85
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....		5.25
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....		2.15
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....		1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....		1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....		1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....		4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....		1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....		1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Solid		
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	Per doz.	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....		3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....		6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....		11.00
6 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....		22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....		\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids		
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	Superior.	Clarified.
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	12.75	13.50
	.90	1.00

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef.....	\$10.00
Plate beef.....	9.50
Extra mess beef.....	9.50
Prime mess beef.....	10.00
Beef hams.....	19.50

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	13½
Insides.....	14½
Outsides.....	13
Knuckles.....	15
Reg. clogs.....	11½

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a	12½
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a	13
Shoulders.....	6-8 av. a	9½
Picnics.....	6-8 av. a	9½
Breakfast bacon.....		15

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	7 a	7½
Hocks.....	3½ a	4
Dry salt spare ribs.....	2½ a	3
Pork Tenderloins.....	15 a	14
Pork loins.....	9½ a	10
Spare ribs.....	4 a	4½
Trimnings.....	5½ a	5½
Boston butts.....	7 a	7½
Cheek meat.....	4 a	4½
Leaf lard.....	8½ a	8½
Skinned shoulders.....	7½ a	

BUTTERINE

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over—	
Good.....	9½
Special.....	11
Extra.....	12
Fancy creamery.....	13
Extra fancy creamery.....	14
For all packages less than 25 lbs., ½c. per lb. additional.	

CURING MATERIALS

Refined salt peter.....	4½ a	5
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½ a	11½
Borax.....	7½ a	8
Sugar.....		
Pure open kettle.....	a	4½
White clarified.....	a	4¾
Plantation granulated.....	a	6
Salt—		
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.15	
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45	
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.50	
Michigan gran., carlots per ton.....	3.00	
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.30	

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	a	16
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a	57
Beef bungs, each.....	a	12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a	38
Hog bungs.....	a	8½
Medium, each.....	a	4½
Small, each.....	a	1½
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	a	55

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y. in tanks.....	32½ a	30
P. S. Y. in barrels.....	43 a	45
*Butter oil in barrels.....	44 a	45
Crude in tanks.....	a	
*Butter oil quoted according to quality.		

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 26.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,582	285	42,301	5,587	
Sixtieth St.....	4,025	117	6,223	2,064	325
Fortieth St.....					11,715
West Shore Railroad	3,942	62		647	
Lehigh Valley.....	330			1,396	
B. & O. Railroad.....	1,383				3,176
Scattering.....			93	61	
Totals.....	12,662	179	7,301	47,369	20,803
Totals last week.....	9,342	146	6,774	48,768	22,908

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO AUGUST 26.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Cevic.....			4,890
Nelson Morris, Ss. Oceanic.....			2,400
Nelson Morris, Ss. Lucania.....			1,923
Nelson Morris, Ss. Georgian.....			328
Schwartzschild & Ss. Cevic.....			405
Schwartzschild & Ss. Manitou.....			229
Schwartzschild & Ss. Minnehaha.....			250
Swift & Co., Ss. Georgian.....			72
Swift & Co., Ss. Manitou.....			1,660
G. H. Hammond & Co., Ss. Georgian.....			2,448
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. Cevic.....			400
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. Manitou.....			225
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. Minnehaha.....			270
E. A. Blackshire, Ss. Ithal.....			706
E. A. Blackshire, Ss. Georgian.....			140
W. W. Brauer, Ss. Georgian.....			200
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Toronto.....			600
Miscellaneous, Ss. Trinidad.....			94
A. C. Outerbridge & Co., Ss. Monmouthshire.....			60
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Monmouthshire.....			125
Total exports.....	4,013	1,505	19,678
Total exports last week.....	1,420		14,915
Boston exports this week.....	1,458		12,500
Baltimore exports this week.....	963	870	1,344
Philadelphia exports this week.....	969		900
Portland exports this week.....	315		
Newport News exports this week.....	140		
Montreal exports this week.....	2,227	600	
To London.....	4,404	454	7,100
To Liverpool.....	3,564	2,219	27,202
To Glasgow.....	1,481	146	
To Bristol.....	440		
To Hull.....	200		
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	94	125	
Totals to all ports.....	10,213	3,044	34,422
Totals to all ports last week.....	4,341	2,202	2,739

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.45	\$5.75
Medium to fair native steers.....	5.25	5.40
Common and ordinary native steers.....	4.15	5.20
Oxen and stags.....	3.00	4.65
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.70	3.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.55	5.90

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb.	@ 8.25
Live veal calves, prime, lb.....		@ 8.00
Calves, mixed.....		@ 7.50

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@ 6.75
Hogs, medium.....	@ 6.80
Hogs, light to medium.....	@ 6.75
Pigs.....	@ 7.00
Roughs.....	@ 5.75

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, best.....	6.00	@ 6.10
Spring lambs, medium to good.....	5.50	@ 5.75
Spring lambs, common.....	4.00	@ 4.50
Spring lambs, culls.....	3.00	@ 3.50
Export sheep.....	4.00	@ 4.50
Bucks.....	2.00	@ 2.50

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, per lb.....	@ 12
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 10 1/4
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 6 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 10 1/4
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	50
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.00
Pigeons, mixed lots per pair.....	@ 20

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	8	@ 8 1/4
Common to fair, native.....	7 1/4	@ 7 3/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	6 1/2	@ 7 1/4
Choice Western, light.....	6 1/4	@ 7 1/4
Common to fair, Texan.....	5 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	7	@ 7 1/4
Common to fair heifers.....	6	@ 6 1/4
Choice cows.....	6	@ 6 1/4
Common to fair cows.....	5 1/2	@ 6 1/4
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7	@ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6	@ 6 1/4
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5	@ 5 1/4

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	11	@ 12 1/4
Veals, good to choice.....	11	@ 12
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	11	@ 10 1/4
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	9 1/2	@ 10
Calves, dressed, common to medium.....	7	@ 9

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	8	@ 8 1/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 1/4	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	8 1/4	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, choice.....	12	@ 12
Spring lambs, good to medium.....	10	@ 11
Spring lambs, common.....	5	@ 8
Spring lambs, culls.....	5	@ 5 1/4
Sheep, good.....	6	@ 7
Sheep, medium.....	4	@ 5

DRESSED POULTRY

Sp. chicks, Phila., 4 lbs. and over to pair, per lb.....	18	@ 20
Spring chicks, Phila., mixed sizes per lb.....	15	@ 17
Spring chicks, Penn., prime.....	14	@ 16
Spring chicks, Penn., fair to good.....	10	@ 13
Spring chicks, western, dry-picked, large.....	12	@ 14
Spring chicks, western, scalded, large.....	12 1/2	@ 13
Sp. chicks, small, dry-picked, or scalded.....	11	@ 12
Fowls, w'n, dry-picked, average best.....	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Fowls, w'n scalded, average best.....	10	@ 10 1/2
Fowls, South-western, dry-picked.....	10	@ 10 1/2
Fowls, Western & Southern, p'r to good.....	9	@ 9 1/2
Old cocks, per lb.....	6	@ 8 1/2
Ducks, spring, L. I. & Boston, lb.....	13	@ 13
Ducks, spring, Pa. & Jersey per lb.....	12 1/2	@ 13
Ducks, spring, western, per lb.....	7	@ 9
Geese, spring, eastern, white, per lb.....	14	@ 15
Geese, spring, Eastern, dark.....	11	@ 12
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	2.25	@ 2.50
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.25	@ 1.50
Squabs, mixed per doz.....	1.50	@ 2.00
Squabs, small, culls, per dozen.....	.75	@ 1.00

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12	@ 13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12	@ 13
Smoked hams, Heavy.....	12	@ 13
California hams, smoked, light.....	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	9	@ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	13	@ 13 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 1/2	@ 13
Dried beef sets.....	16	@ 18
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16	@ 17
Smoked shoulders.....	8 1/2	@ 9
Picked bellies, light.....	11	@ 11 1/2
Picked bellies, heavy.....	10	@ 10 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city.....	12	@ 12 1/2

FISH

Cod, heads off, steak.....	6	@ 7
Cod, heads on, market.....	2 1/2	@ 3
Halibut, white.....	10	@ 12 1/2
Bluefish, live.....	9	@ 10
Eels, skin on.....	4	@ 5
Eels, skinned.....	4	@ 10
Lobsters, large.....	14	@ 17
Lobsters, medium.....	10	@ 12
Mackerel, Spanish, small.....	15	@ 18 1/2
Mackerel, Spanish, large.....	15	@ 18
Haddock.....	3	@ 4
Flounders.....	4	@ 5
Striped bass, large.....	20	@ 25
Striped bass, medium.....	2 1/2	@ 16
Pan bass.....	10	@ 12
Native sea bass.....	10	@ 12 1/2
Western salmon, steel head.....	3	@ 4
Flukes.....	4	@ 5
Soft crabs, large.....	.75	@ 1.00
Butterfish.....	3	@ 6
Boneto.....	3 1/4	@ 4
Weakfish.....	3 1/4	@ 4

BUTTER

Creamery extras, per lb.....		@ 20
Creamery, firsts.....	18 1/4	@ 19 1/4
Creamery, seconds.....	17	@ 18
Creamery, thirds.....	16	@ 17
State dairy, tubs, fancy.....	18	@ 18 1/2
State dairy, tubs, firsts.....	17	@ 17 1/2
State dairy, tubs, seconds.....	16	@ 16 1/2
State dairy, tubs, thirds.....	14	@ 15
State dairy, tins, etc.....	14	@ 17 1/2
Western imitation cream, fancy.....	16 1/4	@ 17
Western imitation cream, firsts.....	15	@ 16
Western imitation cream, low grades.....	14	@ 14 1/4
Western factory, June, fair to choice.....	14 1/4	@ 15
Western factory, June packed finest.....	15	@ 15 1/2
Western factory, current packed finest.....		@ 14 1/4
Western factory, fair to good.....	13 1/4	@ 14
Western factory lower grades.....	12 1/4	@ 13 1/4
Renovated butter, fancy.....	17	@ 17 1/2
Renovated butter, common to choice.....	14	@ 16 1/2
Packing stock.....	12	@ 14

BUTTERINE

F. O. B. New York.....	
U. S. STAR, 30 lbs and over, in tubs 11c.....	
BUTTERNUT, 30 lbs. and over, in tubs 14c.....	
All packages less than 30 lbs., 1-2c. per lb. additional.	

CHEESE

State, full cream, small colored.....	@	95
State, full cream, small col'd choice.....	9 1/4	@ 91
State, full cream, small, white fancy.....	@	91
State, f. c., small, white, choice.....	9 1/4	@ 99
State, full cream, small, good to prime.....	8 1/2	@ 9
State, full cream, small, com. to fair.....	7	@ 8
State, full cream, large, colored, fancy.....	9 1/2	@ 91
State, full cream, large, col'd choice.....	9 1/4	@ 91
State, full cream, large, white, fancy.....	9 1/4	@ 91
State, full cream, large, white, choice.....	@	91
State, full cream, large, good to prime.....	8 1/4	@ 9
State, full cream, large, common to fair.....	7	@ 8
State, light skims, small, choice.....	8	@ 8 1/4
State, light skims, large, choice.....	7 1/4	@ 8
State, part skims, prime.....	6 1/2	@ 7

State, part skims, fair to good.....	4 1/2	@ 6
State, part skims, common.....	4	@ 4
Full skims.....	1 1/2	@ 2 1/2

EGGS

QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

State and Penna fresh gathered average best.....	@ 19
Western, northerly sections, choice.....	@ 18 1/2

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State & Penna. prime to fancy.....	18 1/2	@ 19
Refrigerator, April packed, g'd to ch.....	17	@ 17 1/2
Refrigerator, later packings, prime to ch.....	16 1/2	@ 17 1/2
Refrigerator, fair to good.....	16	@ 16
Western, fresh gathered, northerly sections		
candled sections, fancy.....		@ 17 1/2
W'n, n'thly sections, graded, uncandled.....	16 1/2	@ 17
W'n, n'thly sections, ungraded, uncandled.....	15	@ 16
Western, southerly sections, graded.....		@ 16
Western, southerly sections, ungraded.....		@ 15
Western, candled, dirties.....	13	@ 13 1/2
Western, uncandled dirties, fair to good.....	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Western, fresh gathered, checks.....	10	@ 11

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES

74 per cent. Caustic Soda 2 cts for 60 per cent.....	
76 per cent. Caustic Soda 2 1/4 cts. for 60 per cent.....	
60 per cent. Caustic Soda \$2.20 per 100 lbs.....	
98 per cent. Powdered Caustic Soda 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cts. lb.....	
58 per cent. Pure Alkali 90 cts. to \$1.00 for 48 per cent.....	
48 per cent. Carbonate Soda Ash 1 to 1 1/4 cts. lb.....	
48 per cent. Caustic Soda Ash 2 cts. lb.....	
Borax 8 cts. lb.....	
Talc 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cts lb.....	
Palm Oil 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.....	
Green Olive Oil 60 to 65 cts. gallon.....	
Yellow Olive Oil 60 to 65 cts. gallon.....	
Green Olive Oil Foots, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.....	
Cochin cocoon oil 8 cents a lb.....	
Ceylon Cocoon oil 5 1/4 to 6 cts.....	
Cottonseed Oil 38 to 40 cts. gallon.....	
Rosin: M \$2.75, N \$3.20, W. G. \$3.50, W. W. \$3.75 per 280 lbs.....	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	50c to 60c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 35c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 45c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 65c a piece
Oxtails.....	8c to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Bolls, beef.....	12c to 14c a lb
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 25c a lb
Lambs' fries.....	8c to 10c a p air

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 1/4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	.80

BONES, HOOFs, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns.....	25.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	\$2.50 @ 2.60

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.13
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .9
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.....	piece 1.20
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.50
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.60
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.35
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .90
Branded skins.....	piece .50

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ \$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.75
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
Blind Ribby sheep.....	\$3.50 @ 3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	2.75 @ 3.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4.50 @ 4.62 1/2
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 1.75
Culls, lambs.....	80 @ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	75
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$37.50
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	12 @ 20
Hog, American, 10 lbs. or bbls., per lb., F.O.S.....	38
Hog, American, 1/2 bbls., per lb.....	40
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.....	40
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	17
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	8
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	12 1/2
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	59
Beef, middles, per lb.....	9 @ 12
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @ 4 1/2

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing., white.....	20 1/2	21 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	18 1/2	19 1/2
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	15
Allspice.....	7	10
Coriander.....	4	6
Mace.....	42	45

SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Powdered.....	4 1/2 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	14
1 extra.....	14
1X.....	13
1X moulding.....	12
1X.....	11 1/2
1 1/4.....	10
1 1/2.....	9
1 3/4.....	21
2.....	17
2 1/2.....	16
3.....	15
4.....	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$18.50	a 19.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.00	a 22.50
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	1.90	a 1.95
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	a 18.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.20	a 2.25
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground.....	2.25	a 2.27 1/2
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	10.00	a 19.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	15.00	a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.00	a 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	24.00	a 25.00
Wet, acidulated, 9 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	13.00	a 13.50
Asotline, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.35	a 2.40
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.70	a 2.72 1/2
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	2.70	a 2.72 1/2
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.	a 2.70
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston.....	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	a 4.90
The same, dried.....	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.95	a 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	a 10.45
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.83	a 1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.85	a 1.95
Double manure salt (45 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 45 per cent.).....	1.04	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	2.05 1/2	a 2.10 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent. per unit, S. P.....	39	a 40

LARDS

Pure r'dd for Europe.....	9.30
Pure r'dd ard for So. Amer.....	10.00
Pure r'dd for Brazil, kegs.....	11.15
Compounds, domestic.....	7.25
Prime City.....	8.50 @ 8.75

HOG MARKET IN LEADING CITIES.

CHICAGO.—Steady, 5.75@6.70; left over, 4.350; Yonkers', 6.30@6.35.
ST. LOUIS.—Firm, 6.00@6.70.
OMAHA.—Firm, 5.95@6.35.
CLEVELAND.—Steady, 6.50@6.65.
EAST BUFFALO.—25 cars on sale; strong, 6.50@6.80.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Strong, 6.00@6.60.

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Canned meats.....	5/	12/6	16
Oil cake.....	5/	12/6	13
Bacon.....	5/	12/6	16
Lard, tierces.....	5/	12/6	16
Cheese.....	15/	30/	2 M
Butter.....	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	5/	12/6	16
Beef, per tierce.....	1/	2/6	16
Pork, per bbl.....	6d	1/6	16

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, August, 1/3. Cork for orders, August, 2/.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from T. H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., August 29.

The ammoniate market is quiet; the volume of business small and buyers show little disposition to trade even at concessions from producers recent asking prices.

We quote: Crushed tankage 10 1/2 and 15 per cent., \$20.50 to \$21.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage 10 per cent. and 10 per cent., \$19.00 to \$19.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.85 to \$1.90 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.95 to \$1.97 1/2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$1.85 to \$1.90 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage 9 per cent. and 20 per cent., \$2.20 and 10-2.25 and 10 per unit c. i. f. Baltimore.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia prompt shipment, \$2.70 to \$2.72 1/2 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; futures from September to January, \$2.80 to \$2.82 1/2. Domestic, \$2.75 f. o. b. Everett.

Very truly yours,
THOS. H. WHITE & CO.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

The situation of oleo oil continues as recorded in these columns during the past week, viz., a strong market for oleo oil and for all provisions, and largely a result of the damage done to this year's corn crop.

Neutral lard has worked up considerably, supplies both abroad and here are now light and packers very much advancing their ideas for this article, because they look for higher prices for lard, and have very little neutral lard on hand.

Reports are conflicting about the new cotton crop, but so much is sure, that it will be a late crop, and that new oil will be shipped later this year from this country than has been the case in the past few years.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, August 30.—Closing—Beef—Extra India mess firm, 68s. 9d. Pork—Prime mess Western firm, 72s. 6d. Lard—American refined firm, 45s.; prime Western firm, 45s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 51s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., strong, 47s. 6d.; short rib, 20 to 24 lbs., steady, 46s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., steady, 46s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., steady, 46s.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., firm, 44s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 55s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., firm, 37s. 6d. Cheese—American finest white quiet, 45s. 6d.; do., colored quiet, 46s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city firm, 25s. 9d.; Australian in London firm, 28s. Cottonseed oil, Hull refined, firm, 24s. Turpentine—Spirits quiet, 26s. 9d. Rosin—Cotton steady, 4s. 1 1/2 d. Linseed oil quiet, 32s. 6d. Butter—United States finest firm, 95s.; do., good, firm, 79s. Petroleum—Steady, 6 1/2 d.

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